THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852. 6

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling on the South side of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious Teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to insure a state of perfumed clearness. All work warranted.

Poetry and Miscellany.

PERSEVERE.

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."—EXODUS.

Forward! why do ye stand still?
Mountains loom on every side,
But we'll cross each tow'ring hill,
Perseverance for our guide.
Though the way be long and drear,
Winding through a barren plain,
Father not, nor yield to fear,
Onward in the course again.

Though the night may lower dark,
Hanging o'er a pathless sea,
And the wild winds drive thy bark
On the waves tempestuously,
Forward! morning soon will break,
Through the clouds of doubt and pain,
And the sun of hope will take
Thee into port again.

Stand not still: that once begun,
Must not perish by delay.
Onward! let to-morrow's sun
Find the farther than to-day.
In the varied course of life,
There's a bright goal to be won,
Be thou fearless in the strife,
Let thy given part be done.

Would'st thou have thine honored name
Shine in History's bright page,
And the lustre of thy fame
Live from passing age to age?
Then, though difficulties rise
In thy way as mountains tall,
Seeming o'en to reach the skies,
Forward! thou wilt conquer all.

Jan. 1853. T. D. W.

WHAT SENT ONE HUSBAND TO CALIFORNIA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUNNY SIDE."

(CONCLUDED.)

"DEAREST JULIETTE:—

"Don't be frightened, now, into one of your poor turns. Nothing very dreadful has happened, or is going to happen, that I know of. Read my letter quietly, and take what c nnot be helped as easy as you can.

"My business has been running behindhand for a good while. Every year I have found myself deeper and deeper in debt. It wore upon me dreadfully, and I made up my mind at last that I could not stand it so for a great while. I never liked to talk to you about it; you always seemed to have troubles enough of your own. The other day, when I was looking over my accounts, a friend came in to ask me if I'd sell out. He wanted to buy, and offered me a fair price. 'But what shall I do?' said I. 'Go to California,' says he; 'there is a splendid chance for you—a ship sails next week.' He said so much that I took up with his advice. I sold out, paid up all my debts, paid your house-rent for two years in advance, and Betty one quarter ahead. After this was all done, I had but just enough to fit me out, and fifty dollars over, which I enclose for you. It will answer for the present. You can, by and by, let your house and go home to your mother, if you think it best. I have no time to think or plan for you now. I will write as soon as I can. When you read this I shall be far on my way, if we are prospered.

"I love you, Juliette, and my children, and it is for your sakes, mainly, that I have taken this stept—You could none of you bear poverty. I go in the ship Emily. I will write you all the particulars by the first opportunity. Keep up a good heart, now; depend upon it I shall come home a rich man.—Gold is as plenty as blackberries in California, and I am not ashamed to dig. I have a strong arm and a stout heart. Kiss the children for me, and tell Betty I won't forget her if she will do well by you while I am gone. Believe me, that I am still yours, affectionately,

HARRY WARREN."

The reading of this letter, as might be imagined, was followed by a fit of hysterics, and shrieks, and floods of tears, and wringing of hands. At one time Mrs. Warren would call her husband the greatest savage living. Then, again, she would soften down into grief, like that of the children, who mourned over him as over one dead. Between them and her own sorrow, Betty had a hard time of it that day.—However, she stood at her post bravely; with coaxing and scolding, she managed the children, succeeded in quieting them, and before night Mrs. Warren was more calm. Betty had such wonderful stories laid up in some little corner of her brain, about the gold in California, how many people she had heard of who had come back as rich as Cœsus that Mrs. Warren could not but listen. Then Betty was so sure that Mr. Warren would make his fortune—he was just the man for it—that the hysterics finally had to yield to the golden visions.—Still, Mrs. Warren passed from this state into one of settled melancholy, and continued so for many weeks. She took no interest either in the house or children. She gave money to Betty, and let her do as she pleased with it. If they had anything to eat, it was all very well; and if they had nothing, it was just the same. She neither went out nor saw any one at home. Her time was spent between the sofa and bed. If she tried to divert herself with anything, it was with very light reading, but generally that required more effort than she desired to make. The children learned to keep out of her way; she could bear no noise, she said, and they did not like to be with her. Still, she had been so long inefficient in her family, that she was not much missed; they were accustomed to do without her.

One day, Betty came in as usual for money. Mrs. Warren went to her purse, and, to her utter amazement, found that she had but one ten-dollar bill left. She handed it to Betty, and, with the empty purse in her hand, she sunk down into a seat. For the first time it flashed over her that there was a bottom to her purse; and who was to refill it? She had been so absorbed by her own selfish sorrows, that she really had not before given the subject a thought. She was overwhelmed at this discovery. What was now to be done? What should she do? Where should she go? Roused by this stirring necessity, her mind began to work with vigor. Plan succeeded plan, and thought thought, in wild confusion. She would go home to her mother—She would not go home to her mother. The children would kill the old folks. But she must go home to her mother—No, she would'nt go home to her mother. A poor, deserted wife, with four children on her hands—the shame of it would kill her; she would beg first. But what could she do? Here gaped before her an empty purse. "What can I do? I'll keep school—O! I should die, shut up in a hot room, with a parcel of children. I could not live one month and keep school. Then I must fill up my house with boarders. What could I do with boarders, sick as I am all the while? I hate house-keeping: I cannot bear care!" Wide gaped the empty purse still. She flung it down, and herself, too, on the carpet, and wept like a child. "My children must have bread, and *I* must get it for them." Ah! now those tears fall for them; the first tears which had fallen for any one but herself. They softened her parching heart, and refreshed it as summer rain the thirsty earth.

"I will *not* go home!" said she rousing herself with a sudden energy. "I believe that I can, and I will, support my family myself. I know it is in me. I will fill my house with boarders. I will get a living, and I will set about it before my last dollar is gone." Back went the clasp of the empty purse, and its gaping mouth was silenced.

Juliette Harwood had not been like Mrs. Warren. She had both energy and sweetness of character when Henry Warren wood her. The seeds of her future misery, however, had been carfully sown by her over-indulgent mother. If anything ailed Juliette, it was a great affair. She was nursed, and tended, and babied, and never allowed to exert herself at all. She was brought up to feel that everything must yield to her poor feelings; so that when, after her marriage, her health really became somewhat delicate, she had no resolution to meet it. As we have seen, she became selfish and indifferent. Another day had now dawned, and the latent energy of Juliette Harwood must come forth to Juliette Warren. That kind heart and strong arm, which had so long supported her, had been taken away.—Now she had no one but herself to depend upon.

"I will take boarders." This was settled, and with promptness went immediately about it. For the first time since her husband's departure, she went out on a week-day. She went to her husban's friend, Charles Morton. Mr. Morton could scarcely refrain from expressing his astonishment when he heard her proposal. Sad misgivings he had as to its success; nevertheless, he promised to aid her. Indeed, he knew then of two young men who were looking for just such a place. As they were near by, he offered to go at once and see them. Mrs. Warren sat down and awaited his return. The young men accepted the offer, and wished to come the next day. This was pressing matters hard.—Mrs. Warren calculated on some weeks, at least, for preparation, she knew she must get used to effort; but here it was—she must take the boarders at their time, or lose them. She decided to take them.

Betty as yet knew not a word about the matter. "Would she consent to remain," anxiously thought Mrs. Warren, "to remain and work so much harder? Then she had had her own way so long, would she bear a mistress? If she should go, how was her place to be supplied? She had been so long in the family, she knew everything they had, and where it was kept." Mrs. Warren felt her ignorance.—She would have to go to Betty to ask about everything. Indeed, she did not know what she had. It seemed as if she could not stir hand or foot without Betty. Yet, if she would do, she must make up her mind to it; for here she was—her boarders were engaged. More than anything else she dreaded breaking the subject to Betty. This was her first trial; it was a severe one, and we must not blame her too much because, woman-like, she sat down first and had a good cry over it. But crying did not help it any, and time pressed. So she wound up her resolution once more, and called Betty.

"Marm?" said she.

"I want to see you a few minutes, Betty."

"I am busy now; I'll come by and by."

"I cannot wait, Betty. I want to see you now."

The unusual tone of decision in which this was uttered, surprised Betty into instant obedience.

"What do you want of me?" said she, rather pettishly, as she entered the parlor.

Mrs. Warren's heart sunk. "I want to talk with you, Betty, a little about my plans. I've got to do something to get a living. My money is all gone. I gave you the last dollar, this morning."

"The land! Well, I've been expecting it this some time. I s'pose, now, you will go home to your mother?"

"No, I have decided not to go home. I am going to fill my house up with boarders, and two are coming to-morrow," said she, making a desperate effort to get the worst out.

"Well, if that an't a pretty piece of work!" said Betty, her face turning all manner of colors; "and you think I am going to take care of you and the children, and a house full of boarders into the bargain, do you? I tell you, *Miss* Warren, I won't slave myself to death so, for nobody!"

"I did not think you would," said Mrs. Warren, slowly and sadly. "I had about made up my mind that you would leave me, and I should have to get another girl. I will go to the office now. You will stay, Betty, long enough to teach her the way round, won't you?"

Betty looked thunderstruck; she could not immediately speak.

"And you sick all the time!" said she, at last.—"You can't do nothing. How will you look going down and seeing to dinner, with one of your headaches, I should like to know?"

"I expect it will come hard on me, Betty; but I cannot help it—it must be done. I have made up my mind to it. You will stay with me a fortnight, won't you, I don't expect to get any one to fill your place, you have been with us so long; let me see, now, ever since Henry was born; you seem like one of us. Still, I must do the best I can. Do, for my sake, Betty, try and make it easy for me to break in a new hand. I will go right out, now, and see what I can do."

Mrs. Warren began to tie on her bonnet.

"Well, if this an't pretty times!" said Betty, her face becoming redder and redder, while her voice grew husky. "Do you think, *Miss* Warren, that I am really a going off to leave you in such a pickle? I guess I can work wellas you, any day; if we can't both of us together get victuals and drink for the children, why, we'll give it up. When I am gone, you can get another gal, if you are a mind to."

So Betty remained, and took hold of her new labors courageously. This was an inexpressible relief to Mrs. Warren. Indeed, it is somewhat doubtful whether she could have gone on without her.

Her house filled up rapidly, and unwearied exertions and care were necessary to keep it in order. After some severe struggles with her old habits of indolence and indulgence, she came off conquerer. She found out there was such a thing as keeping illness confined within its proper sphere—that is to the body, while the mind might go free. She found out that throbbing temples and disordered nerves could be made to obey as well as rule. At those times when, if left to the dictates of her own poor feeling, she would scarcely have dragged one foot after another, she found out that she could step about her day's work, and briskly too. Every victory gained made her stronger. Then, in addition to this moral renovation, her health really improved. She found out there was no doctor for her like Dr. "Have-to." Her cheeks became ruddy and her eyes bright, and her mind awoke to cheerfulness and activity, in the pleasant society which was now about her. Juliette Warren, in a few months, was very much changed, as all would have seen, could they have gone with Betty to her chamber, when for the first time since the day the boarders came, she carried up a meal to her, and found her on the bed with her mending-basket by her, thimble on, work in hand, trying between the paroxysms of pain to set a few stitches.

"The land, *Miss* Warren!" said old Betty. "If I was as sick as to go to bed, I am sure I wouldn't sew."

"O, I must; I cannot afford time to be sick."

"Well, now, if I shall not give it all up! What do you think Mr. Warren would say, to see you now? I'll bet he wouldn't believe his own eyes."

Mrs. Warren made no reply; but this remark of Betty's went like an arrow to her heart. In an instant a gleam of light shot across the past. As if by a sudden revelation, she saw at a glance all its mistakes. Days, months, nay, years were marshalled before her; through all of which she had been the sick, complaining, inefficient wife and mother. She was almost overwhelmed; she had never seen it so before. Scene after scene crowded upon her mind, in which she had taxed her husband's patience to the utmost. And what had she given him in return for all his kindness? Nothing. His home had been uncomfortable, and his money had been wasted. Now she could see plainly enough why he left her. Now she felt how deeply she had wronged him. She longed to throw herself at his feet, and implore his forgiveness. All her early love for him revived in its intensity. "O, my God!" she exclaimed in a burst of grief, "spare him, O, spare him to return, that I may make some amends for the injury I have done him, and that he may know my penitence and love!"

For many days after this, Mrs. Warren carried about this heart. It required a prodigious effort for her to make exertion, in this state of feeling; but it must be done. Even sorrow could not be indulged in selfishly.

She sought some comfort by writing to her husband, stealing time for this from her sleep. These letters, by the way, never reached him; neither did his reach her.

At this time, also, she formed another plan, which was a comfort to her. She determined to lay by every cent which she could possibly spare from her earnigs, hoping to collect at least a small sum towards assisting her husband in setting up in business; should he come home as poor as he went.—This gave her a new motive for exertion. She gave her whole mindto her business. Her house was popular; her table was filled to overflowing; her affairs were well managed. She was, as she deserved to be—for there were not ten ladies in the city who made more effort—she *was successful*. Her children were put out to the best schools. They improved rapidly in mind and manners. Henry was a great help to her; he was a manly little fellow, with his father's kind heart.

Betty continued to rule in the kitchen, though a stout girl was brought to serve under her. The boarders a ways knew Betty's c ooking—no one else made things taste quite so well; so she kept on the way, doing her ful share of the fretting and scolding, and her full share of the work, too. She never let her mistress go ahead of her: on her feet she would stand "as long as Miss Warren, she knew," if she was tired enough to drop.

One morning Mrs. Warren was presiding, as usual, at her cheerful breakfast table. She looked the personification of health and neatness. Her soft, glossy hair was brushed back under an embroidered cap, which was tied with rose-colored strings, deepening a little the shade of the peach blossom on her cheek. A neat morning-dress, fitting her trim figure, was finished off at the top by a white collar, which encircled her white throat.—She was handing a cup of coffee, when she heard the front door open. As her table was full, she sat down the cup to listen. Steps were heard on the stairs. Mr. Morton entered the dining-room, and a gentleman followed.—A stranger, was he? His sunburnt face was almost concealed by immense mustaches and whiskers. He was short and stout, and singularly dressed. A stranger, was he? Eye met eye and heart leaped to heart, and with a scream of joy she sprang to meet her husband. Yes, it was he. There he was, safe an l sound, toils and dangers notwithstanding—safe in his own home; the wife of his early love restored to him; his children, boys of whom many a man might be proud, shouting around him; and there in the rear, faithful old Betty, wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron, and crying because "she did not know what on airth else to do."

As we are strangers, it would be polite for us to withdraw, with the boarders, and leave the family to their well-earned joy; but we cannot refrain from stealing, by and by, away from the children, up stairs with Harry Warren and his wife, into the old chamber. No camphor and ammonia are there, now, I promise you. They sat down in the old arm-chair together, and Juliette told over her story, showing the purse, which, when empty, with gaping mouth, preached to her so loudly and fearfully one day, and what effort and toil it cost her to fill it, and how much good the toil had done her.—Then, with trembling voice and bowed head, she lingered on that night of bitterest sorrow, when Betty gave her the key of the past, and she saw how, through excessive selfishness, she had sinned She told, too, how her heart had asked for her husband's forgiveness. Then came the plan she had found comfort in. With glistening eye and trembling fingers, she snapped open the purse before him, and showed to him her little treasure of hoarded gold, hoarded for him alone; she poured it all out into his hand, while the tears, big tears, rolling down his swarthy cheeks, dropped upon it. He, weeping over a little heap of yellow dust, who, in California's mines, had gathered it by the spadefull! Yet not California, with all her golden treasures, could have purchased for the grateful man what this had given him.

We must not linger over the opening of the old chest, which was so well freighted with native ore; enough for all, Betty included, and enough, we presume, to have set Mr. Warren up in that very handsome store where last we saw him.

Juliette Warren is still in comfortable health, an energetic woman, and first-rate housekeeper. If ever she finds herself "*runaing down*," as they say, she takes to her old Doctor *Have-to*; and if no necessity is laid upon her for exertion, she lays it upon herself. Long life and happiness to them and their children!

Should there be any wives who have not yet been able to find out what sent their husbands to California, Juliette's history may give them a little light on the matter.

Married and Given in Marriage.

An Australian correspondent of the Alta Californian gives quite an interesting account of the British convict system in Van Dieman's Land, and thus describes the marrying manie which exists among the convicts who are out of service, and the reasons thereof. He writes:

"But the only care of the government seems to be to get these people off their hands as fast as possible, and another method has now been hit upon in finding a ready market for thousands of the convicts, and thereby relieving the exchequer of the expense of maintaining them; and I presume the man that first devised it was made a baronet by the British Government. It is neither more nor less than encouraging between the convicts and the free portions of the inhabitants, 'matrimonial alliances.' In these, young ladies affiance themselves to old men, and young men marry old women. I will explain: A female convict, by becoming the spouse of a freeman, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free woman. As long as she keeps with her husband, the bonds of matrimony are the only bonds to which she is subject.

"The same with a male convict. By marrying a free woman, he becomes by virtue of his office as 'husband,' as free as the Governor himself, as long as he conducts himself to the satisfaction of his better half. The consequence of this clever stroke of policy is that marriages of this description are continually coming off with wonderful rapidity. Any old man can get in this accommodating country, as young a lady for his wife as he pleases, that is if he is not over scrupulous as to her past character—which is never in Van Dieman's Land, by the by, taken into consideration. He has many to choose from, not one of whom will spurn his offer. So anxious are they to escape from Government, that I question whether one of them could be found who would refuse her hand, even to Old Nick himself.

"On the other side, any Australian lady, verging on fifty can be supplied, if she require it, with as youthful a husband as her heart can desire. There are before her men of every age and condition to select a partner from—parsons, doctors, clerks, tradesmen, and laborers; few will hesitate a moment when she broaches the subject. The vast majority, to get out of Government power, would marry the Witch of Endor herself if that would accomplish it."

A DODGE.—When old Deacon B.—— got into a bad passion, he was very expert at crawling out of it. Though quick tempered, he was one of the best deacons in the world. He wouldn't in a sober moment, utter an oath, or anything like one, for his weight in cider. At the close of a rainy day, he was milking in his barnyard, on one side of which was a dirty slough, and on the other an old ram, that in consideration of his unusually quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was piously humming "Old Hundred," and had just finished the line ending with "exhalted high," when the ram, obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow, from behind, that sent him up a short distance only to fall directly into the slough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough immersing. As he crawled out, and before he rose from his hands and knees, he looked over his shoulders at the ram, and vociferated. "You d——l old cuss!" but on looking around, and seeing one of his neighbors at the bars looking at him, he added in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression."

☞ Punch finds a fertile field for his inveterate wit, in the recent "flare-up" between the "women" of Stafford House, and their "dear sisters" on this side of the Atlantic, growing out of the Uncle Tom, or slavery agitation. Thus, in his last number, he puts into the mouth of the Dutches of Sutherland a poetic remonstrance, of which this verse is a medium sample:

BY THE LADIES BULL.

Sisters, daughters, wives and mothers,
Ah! our feelings how it racks,
That your sons, sires, husbands, brothers,
Should so badly use their blacks!
Oh, we speak with hearts sincerest,
All with love and pity rent;
But why don't you, sisters dearest,
Make your relatives repent.

Then comes a transatlantic rej inder:

BY THE LADIES JONATHAN.

You have slaves far worse than niggers,
That in ignorance are sunk,
Who no letters know, nor figures,
Vicious, destitute, and drunk;
Have them taught to read their bibles,
And repeat their A B C:
Better this than writing libels,
On the nation of the Free.

A MOVING BOG.—A curious instance of this natural phenomenon took place on the 3d ult., on the lands of Enagh Monmore, in the west of the county Clare. A tract of bog, of about one mile in circumference, was perceived to be deeply fissured, and shortly afterwards the whole mass commenced to move in an easterly direction, and continued in motion twenty-four hours. In that period it accomplished a movement of about eighty perches to the east of its former position, and the result has been the exposure of bog timber, which was previously covered with peat to the depth of fifteen feet. The cause of the landslip is supposed to have been an accumulation of water in a slough which occupied the centre of the bog. It now covers a piece of ground from which the turf had been cut away.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE MANIAC'S VISION.

BY MAJ. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

They say I'm mad, because I try
With shouts to calm my brain;
And when I dance, I know not why,
They bind me with a chain;
Avaunt! hallo! I will be gay,
Grief counts but little worth—
Since I have wept my tears away,
What is there left but mirth?

Bring me companions! Am I mad?
No wonder I should rave;
They took the only one I had
And hid her—in a grave.
And I'm kept *here*—a merry thing—
Wherefore fell well I know;
—Ha! ha! because I laugh and sing
They will not let me go.

I saw the moon come down last night
And dance upon the sea,
Go catch her ere she takes her flight,
And bar her up with me.
The sun, they say, at rise of day,
Did what she should not do;
He smiled—and made the hills look gay,
Let him be prisioned too.

And yonder star is quite as bad—
Run, seize it ere it fly;
We'll dance together—all are mad—
Sun, moon and star—and I.
Look! ho! aside my fetters cast!
That image—loose my chain—
'Tis she! she's here!—help! hold her fast!
—Ha! ha! she's *mine* again!

FORT MILLER, Cal., Nov., 1852.

The Russian Empire.

The Paris Constitutional, of January 28th, published the following curious article on the Russian Empire, which it credits to the Journal de Frankfort:—

In a political point of view, this year reckons an amount of acquisitions, foreign as well as internal, exceeding perhaps, everything of which the present chief of the great Empire has a right to be proud of. On the side of Asia, the Russian frontiers have been better protected than heretofore; and the efforts attempted to augment commercial relations with this part of the world, have been crowned with the greatest success. The Caucassian war has been, at the same time narrowed to a space of territory smaller and smaller. Russian policy has gained much ground in Turkey during the latter months of 1852. A powerful rampant has been erected on the western side by the intimate alliance with Austria and Prussia—an alliance accompanied by numerous distributions of decorations to the distinguished men of these States—and by the grand active army extended (echelonnee) on the frontiers of the rest, and having at its head Poland as a *lace d'armes*, directed towards the heart of Germany. Notwithstanding, the sympathies of the Russians for the Hungarians, and their sympathies [illegible] pect of the people for their Emperor have increased since the revolutionary war of 1848.

Though Russia has conducted the last war without a loan, and with her own resources, and although *the imperial family has latterly made very expensive* travels abroad, as well as in the interior of the country, the condition of the finances has not been sensibly weakened. The severe economy in the administration, the increasing revenues of the gold *and silver mines, &c., counterbalance the expenses.* The immense territory of Siberia has been, in the same manner as the countries of the Caucassus and of the south-east, more intimately incorporated in the system of centralization, by the establishment of a Siberian committee at the seat of government. The same course has been adopted as to the provinces of the Baltic and of Poland.

In consequence of the principle of the Peterasburg autocy tending to level the classes of society, the nobility of the western provinces, (formelly Polish) were subjected in 1852, to a recruitment. New ways have been opened to the petty nobility of the Empire to obtain military and civil employments.—Philosophy has been banished from the Russian system of Education as dangerous to the State. The teaching of the Greek and Latin tongues has been confined to the superior establishments, and to a minimun of hours.

On the other hand, the middle schools, the boarding schools, and scientific establishments, have been modified and enlarged. The defensive system of Russia has been particularly developed in a brilliant manner. The activity of the Geographical society—too little considered abroad—has been considerable; it has made known and prepared several ways of penetrating into Central Asia. The fine arts have made some progress under the wise discretion of the late Duke of Leuchtenburg. So, also, as to national history; but the *belles lettres* have been unproductive, except in Poland.

Russia has erected to the founder of her present greatness—to Peter the Great—a monument on the spot where he constructed the first models of his fleet. But his finest monument is still that erected on the banks of the Neva, and where, mounted on his galloping courser, he indicates with his hand the west, as if he wished to invite his people to accomplish his last will. It is everywhere known that his glorious successor has regarded this will only under the point of view of an intimate alliance with the two great German powers for the maintenance of the European equilibrium, and that he has acted comfortably to this point of view.

Fanny Fern on Babies.

"Baby carts on narrow side-walks, are awful bores, especially to a hurried business man."

Are they! Suppose you and a certain pair of blue eyes, that you would give half your patrimony to win, were joint *proprietors* of that baby. I should not dare to stand near you, and call it a nuisance. It is all very well for bachelors to turn up their single blessed noses at these little dimple Cupids, but just wait till their time comes. See 'em the minute their name is written "Papa," pull up their dickies, and start off down street, as if the commonwealth owed them a pension. When they enter the office, see their old married partner (to whom babies have long since ceased to be a novelty) laugh in his sleeve at the new fledged dignity with which that baby's advent is announced. How perfectly astonished they feel that they should have been so infatuated as not to perceive that a man is a perfect cypher till he is at the head of a family. How frequently one may see them now, looking at the shop windows, with interest, at the little hats, coral beads and bells, and baby-jumpers. How they love to come home to dinner and press the velvet cheek to their business *faces*. Was there ever any music half so sweet as the first lisped "Papa!" Oh, how closely and imperceptibly, one by one, that little plant winds its tendrils around the parent stem. How anxiously they hang over its cradle when the cheek flushes and the lip is fever parched, and how wide and deep, and long a shadow in their happy homes, its little grave would cast.

My dear sir, depend upon it, one's own baby is never a nuisance. Love heralds its birth.

FANNY FERN.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

To the members of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN—It is with exceeding great reluctance that I feel myself called on to address y'u, through the public press. My only apology is to be found in the fact that the publicity of your proceedings, on the evening of the 17th inst., call for an equally public explanation from me.

On the 19th of Oct., 1852, upon the strong and urgent request of friends, I was induced to accept the presidency of the S. & E. R. R. Co., and on the 7th of Nov. following, I applied to you for aid, by way of a city subscription to the stock of the company, to assist in the construction of the road.—You appointed a joint committee of 14, who finally recommended such subscription to be made. Before doing so, however, they put to me near fifty interrogatories, all of which were answered in writing, and printed by you. The opinion entertained by the committee may be seen from their own published report, wherein they say—

"Those interrogatories and answers are herewith submitted, and the committee would take this opportunity of expressing their sense of the frank and open manner in which all desired information has been furnished to them, and all books and papers of the company submitted to their inspection, and they feel satisfied that every candid person will now admit, that whatever action may be hereafter taken by councils, will be founded by councils upon a careful and deliberate examination."

Finally, on the 3d of Feb., 1853, you passed an ordinance, authorising a subscription of two sums of $1,000,000 each, upon similar subscriptions of like sums being previously obtained. Of the wisdom of the subscription, none I believe will now doubt, on the contrary, you appear to be careful to avoid giving room for supposition, that your subsequent proceedings were to be taken as an indication of a change of opinion upon the question of subscription itself, nor is it alleged that any matter has been discovered which, if known by you on the 3d of Feb., would in any way whatever, have changed your action of that day; and yet at your next session, Feb. 17th, I find that an ordinance was passed, "providing that the mayor be directed not to make the subscription to the capital stock of the S. & E. R. R., as authorized by the ordinance, of which this is a supplement, until further instructions from councils."

In the published record of your proceedings no assignment of the reasons which prompted this much to be regretted and unlooked for action on your part is to be found, otherwise than what may be implied from the language of the preamble and resolution passed the same evening, and which are in the words following:

"Whereas, the action of councils this evening, suspending the operation of the ordinance passed at the last stated meeting, in reference to a subscription to the S. & E. R. R. Co., unless explained, may lead to misconstruction:

And whereas, the postponement of said subscription is not *in consequence of any change* in the opinion of councils in relation to the necessity and importance to the interests of Philadelphia, that the S. & E. R. R. should be commenced and prosecuted to completion at the earliest day possible:

And whereas assurances were given to members of councils, as an inducement to the subscription, that the board of directors, so far as relates to the members from the city, should be satisfactory to councils, which assurances have not been complied with: *Therefore*,

Resolved, That when the board of directors, as above stated, is made satisfactory to councils, and the conditions of the ordinance authorizing the subscription are complied with in good faith, the councils of Philadelphia will be prepared, and will cheerfully carry out what they believe to be the wishes of their constituency, by subscribing two millions of dollars to the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co."

And I am obliged to look to the published speech of Mr. John H. Diehl, as appearing in the North American of the 19th inst., which, as I understand, had been committed to writing before delivery, for the motives which influenced you to pass the ordinance of the 17th inst., and for the evidence of the assurances referred to in the preamble and resolution.

Mr. Diehl says: "Soon after the last meeting of councils, Mr. Fallon proposed that an informal meeting should be held for the purpose of determining the ticket to be voted for at the annual election of the company on the 14th inst. To this meeting he submitted the names of a number of persons, four of whom, including himself, were approved, and others, for reasons, which were deemed conclusive with the members, it was deemed inexpedient to place upon the ticket. This decision was communicated to Mr. Fallon, and at the same time the names of more than twenty gentlemen of the highest respectability and intelligence were presented to him, with an assurance that any of them whom he might select, would be agreeable to councils."

Mr. Diehl then proceeds, addressing councils as follows:

"I am sure I utter the sentiments of every right-minded member of this body, when I say that we were both astonished and indignant when we found on the day of election—for the fact was never communicated by Mr. Fallon or any body for him—that of the persons to whom we had expressly excepted, two had been placed on the ticket, and that of the whole number we had proposed, not one had been chosen."

He then proceeds to term this "a violation of ordinary faith and good courtesy," a disregard of pledges solemnly given, and as affording a fair reason why councils should not submit to such "disgracious treatment."

There is no other cause assigned by Mr. Diehl, nor so far as I am informed, by any other person, for the action of councils. No violation of good faith, other than that mentioned, is, I believe, pretended, though there are other observations of Mr. Diehl which may require explanation.

The sin of my offending then appears to have been that, shortly after the meeting of councils of 3d inst., I "proposed to an informal meeting of councils, for the purpose of determining a ticket to be voted for at the next annual election of the company on the 14th inst." That I submitted to this meeting the names of a number of persons, four of whom, including myself, were approved of, and the rest were excepted to; that this was made known to me, and a list of names furnished by councils, from whom to select the remainder of the ticket; that I afterwards permitted two of the excepted names to remain on the ticket, and selected none of the names that were submitted to me by councils.

Had I in fact proposed to you, as is stated, that you should hold an informal meeting for the purpose of determining the ticket to be voted for, though such an act would have been an assumption of power which I was no way justified in taking, yet it might well be considered as creating an obligation on my part to be governed by the wishes of councils, expressed at such meeting, and had you taken such exceptions to such parties, and furnished me with a list of names, *eligible to office*, from whom to fill up the board, I should have felt it my duty to carry out your wishes, so far as I was able; and I feel no way surprised that gentlemen of the councils, acting under the belief, as shown by Mr. Diehl's speech, that I had proposed such meeting of councils for the purpose stated, and had afterwards disregarded their action on the subject, should have shown their sense of what appeared to them a violation of good faith and courtesy.

But what are the facts?

Actuated to the fullest extent by the same spirit, which in December last was expressed by me in the language cited by Mr. Diehl, "I was fully alive to the importance of being supported by an effective board of directors, such as will command the confidence of the community, and be able to devote the requisite time and attention to the management of the concerns of the company," and considering now, equally as I then did, "the application made to councils as a proposition to form a quasi partnership," by reason whereof "the company was bound to give the fullest, frankest, and most free disclosure of every thing connected with its affairs and management, I also believed it proper, in view of the conditional acceptance that had been made by the city, of the "proposition to form a quasi partnership," that they should have a just voice and representation in the management of the company even before the accomplishment of the condition on which the city have agreed to become "quasi partners," when they will be entitled as of right, to be represented in the board of management of the road.

Under the influence of such feelings, I proposed that an informal meeting of councils should be held, but not, as it appears to be now supposed, "for the purpose of their determining the ticket to be voted for, at the annual election of the company, on the 14th inst."

To have done so, would have been, in my humble opinion, as unjust to the board of managers and present stockholders of the company, as the electing of a board with an entire disregard to the wishes of the city councils would have been unjust to them. My own self-respect and the respect I owed to the members of the board over which I presided, would have forbidden such a course.

The proposition for an informa meeting was in writing, and I flatter myself is not susceptible of misconstruction. It is as follows:

John Price Wetherill, Thomas Snowden, Esquires, Presidents of Select and Common Councils,

GENTLEMEN:—The liberal action of Councils last Thursday night induces me to take the liberty of mentioning to you that the election for managers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company will take place on the 14th inst., and as the City Councils will not at that time be entitled to nominate directors, it has occurred to me that perhaps Councils would like to suggest the names of three gentlemen to serve as directors in the board. If so, and the councils will hold an informal meeting and advise me before our board meets, which it will on Friday morning next, for the purpose of completing a list of directors, it will give me great pleasure to have them nominated.

Truly Yours, &c.,

Feb. 4, '53. CHRISTOPHER FALLON.

The misapprehension with regard to the object of this proposal for an informal meeting of councils, can alone be accounted for by supposing that my letter was not read at the meeting, or attention paid to its contents; it may be that it was *taken for granted* by most, or all of your body, that the meeting was called "for the purpose of determining the ticket to be voted."

The reason of fixing three as the number councils were invited to name, is as obvious as the terms of the invitation are explicit.

Under the charter of the Railroad Company, councils would have been entitled to name three managers upon their *proposed* subscription of $2,000,000 being actually made. The subscription was not yet made, but all the well wishers of the great enterprise in which we are engaged, felt truly grateful toward the councils for their action in the matter, and in consequence the managers whom I consulted promptly agreed with me in the propriety of inviting the city councils to exercise as full a share in the management as if the whole subscription contemplated were actually made.

Above is the only letter or proposition of any kind that was made by me to you, and I feel myself fully justified in saying that members of councils could not have had before their minds this letter, and the true state of facts, when they took the unfortunate action on the 17th inst., under the supposition that I had invited you to determine upon the ticket, and had afterwards disregarded your wishes, communicated upon my own invitation.

The informal meeting of councils proposed, appears to have been held on the 9th of Feb., and on the evening of that day a committee of three of your body called upon me at my chamber, where I was then quite indisposed, to say that councils were then in session and did not think that they ought to make the nomination of three directors.—I told them that some of the board and myself had thought that in such event it might be agreeable to councils, and if so it was our intention to have two of their own body placed on the ticket, viz: one from each chamber. This they at once said would not be at all agreeable to councils, in consquence of which the intention was immediately abandoned.

The committee impressed me with the idea that councils did not think it right to compromise themselves in any way with the matter at the present time: they left on me the impression that unless some legislation could be had authorizing the city to vote upon her whole stock, councils might still reconsider what had been done by them, and that therefore to interfere in the formation of a ticket at that time might be considered as compromitting them. They asked me, however, if I could furnish them with the names of gentlemen intended to be placed upon the ticket; my reply was that no selection had been made, because we had awaited the action of councils in reference to the nomination of three; but upon being further pressed, I furnished them with names of parties who had been spoken of, and from among whom it was probable the ticket would be selected, the list then furnished consisted (so far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned, and it is to that only that I am addressing myself,) of myself as president, and of Messrs. Chas. Lennig, H. Duhring, John Rice, Philip M. Price, J. D. Whetham, with several others, two of whom were at once objected to by the committee; and I confess I was mortified, for I did not suppose, after what had passed, that any of these names were submitted for the purpose of being passed upon in any way, and it certainly was the remotest thing from my mind that each name should be proposed at the meeting of the councils, as I have recently learned was the case, and accepted or rejected, after full ballot. Had I thought such was to be the course pursued, I should have felt it quite unpardonable in me to have submitted these gentlemen's names to such an ordeal without prior authority. As it was, I thought it better not to place on the ticket the names which the committee informed me would be objectionable.

In the evening of the following day I received from Mr. R. Rundle Smith, the secretary of the informal meeting referred to, the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1853.

C. Fallon, Esq., President of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company.

Dear Sir—At an informal meeting of the City councils, held this evening, Mr. J. P. Wetherill was called to the chair, and R. Rundle Smith appointed Secretary; it was

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co. that this meeting highly approves of the proposed names on the ticket, as follows:

President—Christopher Fallon.

Directors—Messrs. Galbraith and Miles, Erie; Gillis, Elk; Irvine, Warren; Cowan, Williamsport; Chas. Lennig, Henry Dubring, John Rice, Philadelphia; and recommend any of the following named [here followed 15 names,] from whom the other directors be chosen. I am very respectfully,

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Sec., &c.

In which, it will be perceived, that without taking the slightest notice of my letter, which had suggested an informal meeting of councils for the purpose of nominating three directors, I am informed that councils approved of certain names nominated for the board, including myself, and recommended to select the remainder of the ticket from among the 15 names there mentioned.

It becomes me not to express the astonishment with which I received that letter. It is sufficient to say that of the whole 15 names thus presented to my notice, but a single one was eligible to the office at all, and he had been applied to more than once by me and had declined to act as director. As to the rest, it does not appear that you had thought it necessary to ascertain whether any of them would act, even if made eligible by becoming stockholders, and I had reason to know the contrary as respects several of the names mentioned. Some of the gentlemen were unknown to me, and how far they could give the requisite attention, even if elected, I knew not. The letter, it will be perceived, takes no exception whatever to the names of Messrs. Price or Whetham, being the two excepted persons of whom Mr. Diehl speaks.

At the time of the receipt of the letter, I was very ill, and have been confined to my bed almost ever since, and but two working days intervened before the election. Even had I been so inclined, I could not have ascertained how far the parties would have been willing to serve in the board, and concluded that the proper source to be pursued was to lay aside the two names that had been decidedly objected to, and to complete a ticket with parties who would be likely to give most efficient aid, and command the greatest confidence. It was accordingly determined that Mr. John Tucker's name should be placed on the ticket, and that Mr. Philip M. Price and J. D. Whetham, as to whom no exceptions were known to exist, and both of whom had shown great zeal in the interests of the company, during the days of her adversity, should remain on the ticket. The name of a gentleman taken from the recommended list, was likewise placed upon the ticket, he kindly consenting to become a subscriber to stock, for the purpose of rendering himself eligible. Subsequently, an effort discovered, at the last moment, on the day preceding the election, which, if successful, would have placed in the Presidency a gentleman from the country, and in the management, parties that had been expressly objected to by you, and would have promoted interests other than those of Philadelphia, obliged us to yield to the requirements of the city of Erie, to grant them three members, and in consequence, to diminish our city representation from seven to six, we were thus almost reluctantly compelled to drop the name of this gentleman. Such is a plain, though perhaps too tedious a statement of facts.

The ticket consisted, so far as the city representation is concerned, of three names, together with the President, which had been "highly approved" of by councils, together with Mr. John Tucker, Mr. Price and Mr. Whetham, the two latter of whom had been mentioned to the committee of councils who called upon me, but as to whom Mr. Smith's letter was silent. You will, I am sure, sanction the selection which secured to the company the important aid of Mr. Tucker. Whether any private reasons may exist to induce any member of councils for wishing his name off the board, I know not, but I certainly feel that the company could have gained no greater acquisition than the securing of his services. With respect to Messrs. Price and Whetham, their characters are in every respect, I believe, unblemished. The letter of Mr. Smith gave me no reason to suppose their names were unsatisfactory to you. They have been members of the former board, have given most efficient aid, and are firm, fast friends of the enterprise, fully deserving the confidence of every one who takes an interest in its prosperity. Their devotedness to the interests of the road could not have been put to a more severe and complete test than that to which, in this connection I feel it my duty to refer, as one of the facts having a bearing on the unfortunate action on your part on the 17th inst. Early on the morning of that day I received a communication, to the effect that the President of common councils, Mr. Snowden, would meet Messrs. Price and Whetham in my chamber at 11 o'clock.

The parties accordingly met, when Mr. Snowden communicated to them and me that the object of the meeting was to say that, if Messrs. Price and Whetham would place their letters of resignation in my hand, he believed that all difficulty on the part of councils would cease. These gentlemen, after some conversation, agreed to sacrafice their own personal feelings to the prosperity of the road, and accordingly placed their resignations in my hands, which fact I immediately communicated to Mr. Snowden, who, I understand, showed the letter to a large number of your body that evening, before your body had taken any action. It is thus difficult to account for the hasty action had by you under these circumstances, on the 17th instant. But it is certain that it has been a severe blow to the interests of the company over which I preside, and I must say also, to the prosperity of our own city, which none, I am sure, will more sincerely regret than those who thus acted under a misapprehension of facts.

It may be proper for me to refer to the fact that when you passed the ordinance on the 3d of February, a motion was made to make the city subscription conditional upon her being allowed to vote on her whole stock, one vote on each share, instead of appointing three directors as aforesaid. At my request, and upon the assurance that I would have a bill for that purpose introduced into the legislature, the amendment was withdrawn. The matter was sprung upon me suddenly, and subsequent reflection has confirmed the apprehensions that I at once entertained of such a bill.

The bill, however has been introduced into the legislature, and, judging from Mr. Diehl's remarks, perhaps the non passage of this bill may have influenced some others besides himself in his words "to withhold the city subscription until the city shall be able to exercise a *potential* influence in the selection of the officers and managers of the company." Such argument cannot be supposed to have met the approval of many of your members.

There are two other matters mentioned by Mr. Diehl which call for a short explanation from me.—Quoting a portion of a sentence to be found in my answer to one of the interrogatories above spoken of, he says that I gave the assurance "that the director nominated by the city should find the company untrammelled by contracts of any kind which might by possibility be prejudicial."

The sentence in the original reads *"prejudicial to the city,"* and most faithfully have I kept my word. No stronger evidence of it could be given than that very case to which he refers as an illustration of my having overlooked it. At a most critical period in the affairs of this company, the board secured, by the contract with the Messrs. Morehead, the possession of the link of road below Williamsport, and the consequent freedom of dictation by companies whose interests it would have been to discriminate in favor of trade and travel going to New-York, rather than to Philadelphia. To secure this, four of the board, including Messrs. Price and Whetham, became personally bound for the fulfilment of the contract on the part of the company. I took the presidency of this road from a feeling of pride, desirous to identify myself with the prosperity of the city, where I had earned all that I am worth; and the proudest feeling I now have, is that the determined course pursued by me at the expense of most weighty personal responsibilities has, in the matter referred to, secured forever to Philadelphia that freedom and equality which an irresolute course would at that time have forever deprived her of.

In conclusion, I have but to say, that having, from the motives above mentioned, accepted the Presidency of a company whose success involves the interest of the State of Pennsylvania, as well as of the city of Philadelphia, to a greater and more varied extent than any other enterprise undertaken or projected for many years, I have heretofore, to the utmost of my ability, guided the action of the company so as to promote and to the greatest extent protect every interest represented by the managers of the company, and first and most of the interest of Philadelphia, as the effectual means of securing which last mentioned object, the application for a subscription to two millions of the stock of the company was made to you, resulting in the public pledge of the faith of the city, so given by you on the 3d inst. As heretofore, so hereafter, so long as I shall continue in the office I now occupy, considering the making of the road in the most substantial, best, and cheapest manner, the first and great object, the accomplishment of which must necessarily protect the interests entrusted to managers of the company, this first object shall be carried out to the greatest extent to which circumstances will admit, so as to further the peculiar interest of Philadelphia; and in these sentiments I believe all the present managers unite.

With great respect, &c,

CHRISTOPHER FALLON.

NORWEGIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Ole Bull's Norwegian settlement, in Pennsylvania, is going on well. Since the snow fell they have been as active as before, and they are now busily engaged in making roads, building houses, mills, and other works. Several new houses have been entirely completed already since winter set in, and the prospect now is that preparations will be made by spring for receiving a large addition to the settlement. At Castee Camp a new shool-house has been erected, and school opened in it. A steam saw mill and two water mills are already under way, and everything about the settlement indicates energy and prosperity.

OUR SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAINE LAW.—Let the young ladies of every community "put down" their pretty little feet against the practice of tippling, and refuse unflinchingly to accept the attentions of any young fellow who "indulges," and, pur word for it, intemperance will vanish quicker than winking. While our "strong-minded women," are throwing away the time which should be devoted to teaching their babies the a. b. c., in petitioning an inefficient Legislature for a "redress of grievances," let the young ladies of the Empire State resolve to put down liquor drinking, and act up to their resolve and the work is done.—*Notes.*

CURE FOR HYSTERICS.—On Christmas eve, a young girl, in the district of Inverness, assembled her friends together to witness the celebration of her nuptials with the lad who had wooed and won her. At the appointed hour she received the intelligence that her lover had altered his mind. She was about to be attacked with hysterics, when another youth popped the question, was accepted, and the marriage rite performed.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.—The Great Pyramid in Egypt is 800 feet in height, and its base occupies thirteen acres. Its weight is estimated at six millions of tons, and its erection would occupy 3,000 men twenty years. If it was broken up, the materials would rear a wall around the whole empire of France ten feet high and two and a half thick.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1853.

Democratic State Convention.

We learn that the Democratic State Convention, which met in Harrisburg on the first, put in nomination THOMAS S. FORSYTHE, State Senator for Philadelphia county, for Canal Commissioner; and Messrs. BRAWLEY and BANKS, for Surveyor and Auditor General. We shall have more to say in regard to these nominations hereafter.

Democratic Victory in Buffalo.

The Democracy of Buffalo have swept the Board, having emphatically annihilated their whig opponents. ELI COOK is elected Mayor by 741 majority, and C. A. WALDRON Justice by 932. This will do for Buffalo—especially as it must be taken as a kind salutation of welcome to Fillmore upon his return home!

Mr. Fallon's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Fallon, President of the Erie and Sunbury road, will be found deeply interesting to the friends of that great improvement. No one can rise from its perusal without being fully convinced that there are other reasons, than those assigned, for the course of the councils of Philadelphia—reasons which their character will not allow to see the light. Evidently the election of two Directors the councils had objected to is but a pretext—a fact greedily seized hold of by Mr. Diehl and and others to cover their real motives! What other conclusion can one come to when the fact stares him in the face that these two gentlemen, yielding their feelings and rights to the welfare of the road, placed their resignation in the hands of the President before the action of the Councils on the 17th, of which fact the Councils were duly informed. We sincerely trust and hope the two ostracised Directors will immediately withdraw their resignation, and the Board, acting independent of Philadelphia city and her childish councils, proceed to make such arrangements as we are sure can be made to put the work under contract immediately. Such a course would at once allay all excitement, and bring the opponents of the road, whether in the city councils or elsewhere, to their proper level.

Let us not be Deceived.

We hear that some few Democrats have in contemplation to call a public meeting to decide upon the persons to be presented to the Administration at Washington for the various offices in this city. Had this idea originated with the Democracy, there might be some reason for its adoption; but let us not be deceived; it cannot be denied but that it originated with our opponents. It is bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, concocted and hatched in that sink of political iniquity, the *Gazette* office. Let us not be deceived, then, brethren by any ruse of this kind. If Democrats who *want* places, and have not manifested it until this late hour, wish to obtain strength in that way, and have no means of getting it in any other, their efforts are useless—it is too late—and they have only themselves to blame! Had they started earlier, they would have fared better, we doubt not. Besides, had such been the custom of the party heretofore, it would be so now, but it has not. It was attempted in 1844, and turned out a miserable failure, and if persisted in now, will meet with the same fate! Let us not be deceived, upon any such pretext.

DEEPLY GRATEFUL.—After reading the various articles in the last *Gazette*, editorial as well as communications, one cannot fail of arriving at the conclusion that the writers are deeply grateful to the Philadelphia councils for withdrawing the city's subscription of $2,000,000 to the Sunbury road. They roll it over their tongues as a sweet morsel seldom or never tasted. The miser never gloats over his treasure with half the gusto the harpies who surround the *Gazette* float over this, to them, God-send! Like Nero, who fiddled when Rome was burning, they are dancing with joy at the bare hope that the road will be embarrassed under its present management. True, the Editor gets up a show of satisfaction at the prospect of the county making up for the loss of the city's subscription, but that, like a harlot's virtue, or a hypocrite's religion, is got up for the occasion—a kind of anchor thrown to windward in case their worst hopes are not realized!

☞ We were shown the other day a most beautiful pair of silver cups, designed as presents from the Agricultural Society of Erie County to JAMES D. DUNLAP, Esq., and J. C. SPENCER, Esq., two of the officers of that Society. We need not give a description of them, as all who wish to see a most beautiful article in this line, can see the cups themselves by calling around to STOCKTON & FULLER'S, between Brown's Hotel and the Reed House.

☞ Some friends who were at the examination of the East Ward School, give us an interesting account, orally, of the highly creditable performance of the scholars, and the perfect order and system of the teachers.—From their account we should say our common schools are fast approaching what they ought to be—*perfection!*

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

The *Gazette*, and its correspondents, pour out the vials of their wrath upon our devoted head this week.—The sum of our offending appears to be that we exposed the course and motives of J. B. Johnson, Esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners and the Franklin Canal Railroad,—that we have supported those who built that road when we deemed them right, and opposed and exposed them and their *tool*, when we knew them wrong. In this, there is a very marked difference between us and the *Gazette*. They have opposed their neighbors, Messrs. Galbraiths & Co. when they were laboring for the best interest of the city and state, but now when the Messrs. Galbraiths are opposing Alfred Kelly's projects, the *Gazette* gallantly comes to his aid, and by defending Johnson, seeks to sustain him. But enough of this—we are not responsible to the *Gazette*, or any of its supporters, for our course towards the Franklin Railroad: neither is its right or wrong a question before the public. Johnson's acts, as the Attorney for Erie county, is now before the bar of public opinion, and not collateral issues, such as the *Gazette* seeks to drag in. If Mr. Johnson was right in purpose—true to Erie and her interests—why did he object to having colleagues—such as were proposed by some of the *Gazette's* friends? This is an important inquiry, and at least, when taken in connection with his subsequent acts, casts a shade of doubt over his intentions. If Johnson was true, why did he not immediately upon his arrival in Philadelphia go to the Treasurer of the Company and pay in the bonds of the County, and thus make her voice potential in the election? If he had not some ulterior object in view—if he had not some scheme that he dare not divulge to the other gentlemen from Erie County—why did he profess to them, up to within 10 minutes of the time for adjournment, that he would not offer the vote of Erie county? And then, after he had offered the vote of Erie county, and the Board had decided to take it, why did he not vote, instead of sneaking off like a condemned criminal. Again, if the Commissioners' and Alfred Kelley's Attorney is the saint the *Gazette* would fain make us believe, why is he now in Harrisburg boring for the passage of the bill allowing the Sunbury road to connect with the Western road "at or near Erie?" But we waste words—the proof of it all is in our last number; his own letter, the scorching, withering expose of Price, the corroborative evidence of James, and, the other matter relative to it. "Let the galled Jade wince;" for retribution is at hand!

☞ MR. PIERCE'S ACCEPTANCE.—The terms in which Gen. Pierce accepted the office of President of the United States, when officially informed of his election, were thus reported to the House by Mr. Jones:

"You will please communicate to the respective Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgements, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen, and it will be my earnest desire to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced."

"A Few Words."

There are men who say in "a few words" a great many foolish things, to say nothing of the untrue ones. Of this class is the Editor of the *Gazette*; vide his article headed as above. What our particular crime is now, that he devotes "a few words" of this character to us, is not so plain, unless the closing up of his tirade indicates it. From that it appears that he smells our charter election afer off, as the horse does the battle, and thinks something we have said and done sometime, or somewhere, or might have thought, or dreamed of, or squinted at, or looked at, had some bearing upon that *great* event. Wonderful discovery! Precocious youth! —immaculate and ever pure guardian of the rights, interests and sovereignty of the "old foggys" of Market House memory—thy "few words" are as lucid and as clear as mud! Mark well how he starts off—what wonder he expresses! "Can it be possible," he exclaims, "that the Editor of the *Observer*, up to the period of the issue of his last paper, was ignorant of the main features of the bill offered in the legislature for the legalization of the Franklin Canal railroad and its union with the Sunbury?" And then he tells us that he published the "main features" of it in the *Gazette* two whole weeks ago, and that the Philadelphia papers did the same, therefore the inference is that we must have seen it.—We were not aware before that we had objected, in our last issue, to the "main features" of that bill—what we objected to was one "feature"—that of allowing the roads to connect "at or near Erie." As to the simple proposition of legalising the western road, upon its subscribing to the capital stock of the Sunbury road, we have always been, and still are, in favor. But we would make it binding upon both to terminate in the Harbor of Erie, and not at Girard, or Fairview, or even at M'Sparren's mill pond! We would leave all such stabs at our prosperity as that to the *Gazette's* friends who, on the one hand, "ridicule the allegation of hostility to the interests of Erie," and on the other locate their depot as far away from the water as possible. As to having seen the "main features" of the bill under discussion, we have not seen the bill at all, and only know that it contains the provision we object to, from hearsay, and our knowledge of its "main features" is derived in the same way, though not from the same source—the latter being communicated to us by the person who drew it up, and upon whose authority, as we have once or twice before said, we stated that it provided for both roads terminating in the Harbor!

In regard to what the *Gazette's* "few words" insinuate about our efforts to secure the building of the Western road by the Franklin Canal Company, we have but a "few words" in reply. We believed the Franklin Canal Company had the best right to build that road, because it was a prior one, and we supported that company in it. The Messrs. Galbraiths were our friends; their opponents were our enemies, some of whom had attempted to put us down in business; and we had the right to choose between our friends and our enemies, and we did so. We see nothing in that to regret. We see none of the evils the imagination of the *Gazette* harrows up—its Pandora's box has not been open to our view yet; and will not be unless the *Gazette* continues to pursue its present course as the apologist of Kelley's Attorney, Johnson. As for Kelley himself, he never spoke a word to us, knowing us as the editor of this paper—never! Unlike the *Gazette's* friend, Johnson, aforesaid, he has never given us a pass over his road, or even acknowledged the services the *Gazette* gives us credit for, by seeking our acquaintance. Verily, if we had been in such close league with Kelley, as our cotemporary evidently thinks we were, he would surely know us. But enough of this; we never expect to please the *Gazette*, and we don't often try; it would be like trying to please an ass by cropping its ears!

☞ CUBAN INDEPENCE.—Under this head the Buffalo *Republic* justly observes that appearances indicate that the Captain-General of Cuba is determined to raise a scab on the nose of Spanish authority in Cuba. The Spanish Government must remove that fellow before long, or he will manage to get the two nations—America and Spain—into a war. We had supposed that the causes of jealousy were all removed with the removal of those officers who were proscribed by that despotism in miniature; but it seems that they are emboldened by impunity, and are ready to seize the United States mails, under any pretence whatever, detain them at pleasure, break seals and locks, and ransack them to their satisfaction. The case which has lately occurred proves that there is no safety for our mails or our mail steamers, and will not be till they are made to feel the force of our resentment in the shape of iron diplomatists, knocking at the gate of the Moro Castle. They must be spoken in a language which needs no interpretation, before they will listen to reason, or learn to respect our rights. Just so we were treated by Mexico, for a series of years, till she began to believe that we might be insulted and spitten upon at her pleasure. She carried it to an extreme which was beyond endurance; and then she was duly humiliated. So it will have to be with Cuba, and, if need be, with Spain too, and that before long.

THE BEST PROPOSITION YET.—A new temperance reform party is starting in New York. It is proposed to allow the free and unlicensed sale of liquors, but it is required that every drinker should procure a license before he can legally purchase. The Baltimore *Sun* thinks that this plan will do provided the license be costly enough. It is suggested, however, that women should give the license to drink, and that it should be necessary for a man to show a "permit" from his wife and minor children, before he can take his glass. We think this last suggestion would prove more effectual, generally in suppressing the evils of intemperance, than any other means that could be adopted; and the ladies will doubtless coincide with us in this opinion.

☞ In speaking of the Erie and North East Railroad, it business for the last year and prospects hereafter, the Editor of the Rochester *Advertiser* remarks that the first time he ever passed over the line of this road—in the spring of '23, he thinks it was—thefewas an awful expenditure of whip timber, hard words, fence rails and of time. The stage driver had charge of the whip and words, while the passengers attended to the rail business. As the frost had just left the ground, it was hard work to find any bottom. No doubt the present "railway" is a great improvement on the one then in use—No doubt of it, Major; but why not come up and see; a hearty welcome we doubt not would be extended to you by your old friends whose recollections of you are still bright.

☞ LYON VS. MAGEE.—A week or two ago, a correspondent of the *Gazette* gave a short notice of a sermon of our friend Dr. Lyon, of this city, in which the Rev. Doctor reviewed the Lecture of Thomas Darcy Magee, delivered in this city a few weeks previous. It appears that some one, having an eye, perhaps to a little clerical fun, has sent Magee this notice, and he forthwith inserts it in his *Celt*, ascribing it to a correspondent of the *Observer*, and adds:

"*We give Dr. Lyon the benefit of this puff gratis.* If his friend will give us one of the Doctor's propositions *verbatim* from the aforesaid sermon we will see what it is made of; the Erie *Observer* will show fair play to both sides."

Our friend of the Celt is right—we "will show fair play to both sides;" hence we have given our readers a sight of the "glove" he has thrown down, presuming it would never see the light in the place it ought—the *Gazette*.

☞ It is said that Capt. Ericsson's only brother is the most distinguished engineer in Sweeden. He has lately completed a massive and magnificent sluice or lock of marble, which unites the fresh water harbor on one side of Stockholm with the salt water on the other, and is now engaged, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, in building a canal to connect the interior lakes of Finland with the Baltic.

IMPORTANT.—The Home *Journal* says the disputed question: May a gentleman wear a frock coat at an evening party? seems to have been decided in the affirmative: and accordingly young gentlemen take particular pleasure in wearing that long obnoxious garment, with the additional innovation of black neckerchiefs. White waistcoats are generally discarded, and white kids yield precedence to gloves of color. Ma conscience!

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *News*, city, in a letter dated the 25th inst., says:

It was rumored here yesterday that the Commissioners of *your county had determined* on making a subscription of two millions of dollars to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and to-day I have it on authority or to inform your readers that the *report* proves entirely true, and that a delegation from the Board of Directors is here for the purpose of asking a meeting of the *County Board to confirm* the action of the Commissioners. The terms of the subscription are, that a million of dollars shall be absolute, and the remainder a million conditioned upon obtaining another million from other sources. The application to the County Commissioners has been made since the *occurrence* of the unfortunate difference between the Company and your County, and I am told that it was met with great promptness, and decided on with entire unanimity. The application to the County, and the consequent agreement of the Commissioners, is eminently proper, as it places the responsibility of the measure more generally upon the shoulders of the City and entire County, who are to be benefitted by the construction and operations of the road.

If we know anything of the sentiments of the people, we think we are safe in saying they will approve the action of the Commissioners and the County Board in the matter.

It is feared by a morning cotemporary, that the refusal of the officers of the road, in attempting to obtain subscriptions from the County Commissioners, will cause this great work to be delayed. Such fears are idle. If the County subscribes, that should not prevent the road from doing the same whenever the Councils are disposed to do so. Because our City authorities, after passing resolutions to take a large amount of stock, think proper for little or no cause, to rescind their actions in the matter, is that any reason why the work should not go on? We think not, and trust that every proper effort will be made to obtain subscriptions, that the road may be completed at an early day.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ The Ironton *Register* publishes an oath taken before a magistrate by George Washington Eaks, which he obligates himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors whatever as a beverage, for the term of two years from a specified date. Mr. Kelly publishing this oath, adds: "If we all quit drinking for two years, we shall have the Maine law."

☞ The Sandusky *Register* says the two new routers for the Buffalo and Sandusky Railroad have called the *St. Lawrence* and *Mississippi*.

☞ The British government appears to be like the maxim—"in time of peace prepare for war." The last intelligence states that they are *fortifying* Portsmouth and other places along the coast.

SALE OF PEWS.—The Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation in Erie, will offer on Monday, 7th of March inst., at the Meeting House, 34 Pews in the Gallery for sale, and in case they are not sold, will be rented. Also, Six Pews below. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. C. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

March 5—1t43

☞ DR H TUBBS will be in Erie on Monday the 4th and 5th of April at Browns Hotel where he may be consulted. For particulars see advertisement in another column. March 5 1853—6

New Advertisements

Brown's New Hotel for Rent.

THE Proprietor of the above House situate on the corner of State street and public square, proposes to lease it for a term of years. The house was new built of brick expressly for a hotel in 1852 and has all the modern improvements, with new and fashionable, outhouses, &c., furniture entirely new, from ceiling to floor, manufactured expressly for the house.

The house has a location unsurpassed by any in the United States. To any person, wishing to rent, an unincumbered lease will be offered seldom heard of. The whole of the furniture will be sold with the lease on favorable terms. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, post paid.

H. L. BROWN.

Erie, March 5 1853—4t. Proprietor.

HARPER AND PUTNAM—The March number of these Magazines can be found at No. 9 Brown's Hotel

Erie March 5-43 DURLIN & SLOAN

Announcement.

I OFFER myself an Independent Candidate for Justice of the Peace, for the West Ward of the City of Erie, subject to the decision of the Citizens at the Ballot Box.

Erie Feb. 28 1853—4t WM. THORNTON

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his farm situate on the Lexington road three miles from Girard, Erie county, for sale. It contains 60 acres of Land, 30 of which are under a good state of cultivation; has erected thereon a good two story frame House, the necessary barns, sheds and outhouses; a good orchard of grafted fruit; is well watered, and the uncleared land abounds in good sawing timber, and there are two saw-mills within a quarter of a mile. Terms made easy, and title indisputable. Enquire of the subscriber living in the village of Girard.

March 5 1853—3m43. ADAM LAUGHLIN

FARM TO RENT.

A TENENT with good references, is wanted to cultivate a farm of 35 or 60 acres improved land. Enquire of the subscriber, two miles west of Erie on the Lake Road.

March 5 1853—1t43* J. W. DOUGLASS

EARLY SPRING TRADE.

CLARK & METCALF are receiving new goods, and take the old position of offering the best bargains in Erie, no second excepted. In demonstration of this fact they offer DeLaines, new and beautiful styles, at one shilling per yard. If the same articles can be bought in town at less than two shillings they will make some present to the buyers. Customers please call and see whether there is any humbug or gas-cocade about this, or anything else that may be offered, as from our present stock.

Erie, March 5 1853—4t3 No. 1 Reed House.

OUT LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Erie, on Saturday the 19th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., Four Acres off the north end of the "Erie Cemetery" grounds. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale

WILLIAM HIMROD,
WILLIAM A.

The News from Europe.

The news from Europe is startling: and notwithstanding it is, in many respects, contradictory, yet there is enough to warrant an anxious look out for the next steamer. Mazzini and Kossuth have both issued proclamations to their followers calling them to arms, in obedience to which an outbreak has already taken place at Milan. The particulars of this affair are necessarily confused and contradictory. They came through sources opposed to the insurgents, and it is quite natural to suppose they would be moulded to suit their interests and purposes. Such, however, as have reached the English and American journals, concur in acknowledging that an extensive conspiracy, of which Mazzini appears to have been the moving spirit, has been going on in Northern Italy, only awaiting an opportunity for an outbreak. On Friday, February 4th, numerous arrests were made at Milan. The utmost excitement and distress were created, and on the 5th upwards of two hundred families fled across the Swiss frontier and took refuge in the Canton of Ticino. On Sunday, February 6th, an insurrection of the people broke out in the city. There were three simultaneous outbreaks in different localities. The number engaged in it is variously stated. The Zurich *Gazette* states that 400 men, armed with poniards, attacked a detachment of troops and gendarmes, and that 300 persons were killed. The troops were Austrian.—The most serious attack of the insurgents seems to have been upon the barracks. The Austrian authorities prevented the transmission of any full reports, and the impression is that the outbreak was more serious than any published account represents it. Certain it is that the reports at Berne and other places in Switzerland represented it as very serious. How long the fight lasted does not appear. The Swiss Consul at Milan, under date of February 7th, says the outbreak was promptly suppressed. Telegraphic despatches of a similar tenor were received in Paris. On the 8th ult., however, the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the fighting had recommenced. Similar outbreaks were expected in other places, and indeed it is stated that they had occurred on the 6th in several towns of Lombardy besides Milan. On the 6th, says the Turin *Journal*, a cabinet council was hastily convened by the King, to take measures to check the revolution. Measures were promptly taken to prevent the Milanese refugees from crossing the frontier. The government accounts report that the most profound quiet prevailed at the last dates. In various cities of Tuscany domiciliary visits have been made, succeeded by numerous arrests. It has been suggested that the insurrection was encouraged by the Austrians, for the sake of affording a pretext for advancing more troops into Italy; and accordingly we hear that a very large Austrian force was already assembled on the frontier. The Lombard refugees are believed to have been the prime movers in the insurrection. Mazzini, who had been for a month at Tessine, was no doubt at the head of the movement.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have later news by the Humboldt in regard to the Milan insurrection. By this arrival it appears that "the number of lives lost cannot have been much less than one hundred, and the probability is that it was greater. The insurgents were armed with nothing but stilettos, but they nevertheless showed extraordinary daring, since they gained possession of the citadel and entered one of the yards. They were soon, however taken, and fifty of them killed. In the meanwhile attempts were made to erect barricades, but the spark of success was wanting, that might have caused a general rising, and the whole affair in a few hours was entirely over."

☞ The *Gazette* is awfully exercised in regard to the approaching charter election. It tells its friends to adhere to the narrow and blind lead of party; and it hints very strongly that nothing short of a "property qualification" should entitle a man to an election as Mayor or Councilman. Here is Federalism boldly acknowledged—a direct admission and advocacy of the odious doctrine that men are not qualified for public trusts unless they are wealthy. Doubtless our neighbor would be better pleased to have it in his power to exclude the "common people"—men who rejoice in brains instead of dollars—from a participation in the election at all.—But as that can't be he is determined to approach it as near as possible, and refuse to let any one have a hand in the management of our city affairs unless he can show a long list of taxable property. In this case it might be a query whether the candidate's property is the Councilman or the man himself. We don't notice this political dogma of our neighbor because through it we would be excluded; no, we have no personal objections on that score, for the whig Assessors and other Revenue officers have taken precious good care to make us pay for our politics, by levying all sorts of taxes upon all manner of pretexts, to the full extent. But this aside; and not to wander from our subject. "Common people," "ragmuffins;" ye men without property, and ye men with very little, take notice!—the *Gazette* has spoke, and no one but a "property holder" and a "worthy citizen"—the latter qualification to be decided by the *saint* of the *Gazette*—can be elected to any office of trust or emolument at our charter election! Listen, therefore, and obey!

☞ The article in Putman's Monthly for February, headed "Have we Bourbon Amoug Us," has created a good deal of talk, and nearly as much fun. The wags of the press, ever ripe for the ridiculous, have not failed to write many a side-splitting paragraph. One, we recollect now, gravely propounds the query "Have we a John Smith among us," and having thus stated the proposition, as gravely proceeds to demonstrate the fact that there is actually a John Smith still in existence. Another, struck with admiration at the quiet manner the President pursued his journey from Concord to Washington, asks "Have we a Franklin Pierce among us?" This last query was answered yesterday to the satisfaction of all enquiring friends.

☞ A FAST COUNTRY.—We thought this was a "fast" nation, but Mexico beats us. The Mexican newspaper *Orden* has an article headed "Six Presidents in one month." It says that Arista was President till the 5th of January. At eleven o'clock at night Ceballos took the government from Arista's resignation. On the 6th the Chambers met to elect some one to govern until the States should designate some one for the rest of Arista's term, and it resulted in the election of the same Ceballos against Almonte, Riva, Salaelo, and Alvarez.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.—There is a bill now pending before the Legislature for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It gives the Chief Justice $2,200 per annum, and each of the Associates $2,000, with $3 per diem extra for every day actually engaged in the business of the Court, which would increase the salary of each about $800.

☞ Yesterday the great American confederation welcomed to its head a new ruler;—one whose will and wisdom, for the next four years, will have a weighty influence in the affairs of the world. We have the utmost confidence that both will be exercised for the greatest and best interests of man.

☞ Mr. & Mrs. Crosby sung to a very good house on Thursday evening. We did not attend, but learn from those that the "bill of fare" was attractive, and well "served up."

☞ Minnesota must be the paradise of lovers of sleighing. The *Minnesotian*, at St. Paul, says that there were no three consecutive days in December on which a snow storm did not occur. The snow is so deep as to impede travel.

☞ The *Gazette* is incorrect in stating that there will be a meeting of the Sunbury and Erie Board to-day, in Philadelphia. It is a week from to day, Saturday, the 28th inst.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The ship Ticonderoga, Capt. Boyle, arrived at Melbourne, Australia, on the 3d Nov., with a large number of passengers from Liverpool, two hundred of whom, it is said, were then sick on board. They had previously buried one hundred at sea. It will be recollected that this ship was previously mentioned as having been spoken at sea shortly after leaving Liverpool, with the cholera on board, and a number sick.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE LOFTY AND THE LOWLY; or Good in All and None All Good. By M. J. MCINTOSH. In two volumes. *New York: D. APPLETON & Co.* 1853.

These two volumes contain one of the very best tales we have read this many a-day; and what is more, the moral it inculcates is as excellent as the story is interesting. Although not professedly written as and answer to that worst of modern fictions, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it is nevertheless a most faithful picture of both Southern and Northern society as they are; or rather, as they used to be! In the developement of the plot, and the unveiling of the various characters of the actors, the prejudices and peculiarities of the people of the different sections of the Union are most graphically depicted; and as the title indicates, while "none are all good" it is shown that there is "good in all." In regard to the "Uncle Tom" characteritics of these volumes, the fair authoress herself very gently and beautifully disclaims any such intentions. She says: "The following volumes were commenced nearly two years ago, immediately after the publication 'Woman in America.' Laid aside for a time, from the pressure of other engagements, they were resumed during the past summer, [1852] and have been concluded with little, if any, modification of their original plan.—They had their origin," she continues, "in the desire to remove some of the prejudices separating the Northern and Southern States, by a true and loving portraiture of the social characteristics of each. To do this for the South required, of course, the introduction of *negro slavery*; and though with a *painful consciousness* that she was nearing the elements of strife, the author has endeavored to sketch it as it appeared to her during an acquaintance with it of more than twenty years."

Durlin & Sloan, No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

ENGLISH ITEMS; OR MICROSCOPE VIEWS OF ENGLAND AND ENGLISHMEN. By MATT. F. WARD. In one volume. New York. D. Appleton, & Co.

This volume, is, as its title indicates, a book of items, well selected, well arranged, and spiritedly written. It is well spiced with satire upon the ways, manners and doings in England, as well as their notions of America. It is a pleasant book to read, and is calculated to develope as well as to invigorate the intellect; and gives many valuable hints for the caution of those who may be drawn into conversation or writing upon the institutions and systems of their native country.

☞ "Are we a good looking People," is the quaint and attractive title of a very attractive article in "Putnam's Monthly" for March. The writer discusses the question pro and con in the most pleasant way imaginable, and arrives at the conclusion, after due comparison, that we *are* a "good looking people." Prince Albert, he tells us, though chosen for his beauty, can't be compared with Frank Pierce, while Louis Napoleon shouldn't be mentioned the same day with Ex-President Fillmore. Our Ladies, too, in the writers opinion, will compare favorably with those of any other country—indeed, he strongly intimates there is a certain style of beauty, indigenous to America, that can be found no where else. We shouldn't wonder if this article alone would sell many thousand copies of the number. All ugly men will certainly buy it, for flattery is a sweet morsel to one who would like to be thought good looking; and as for the Ladies, how greedily those frights, the Misses Simpkins, to say nothing of those plain Misses Snooks, will snap at it. Well, as this is the case, and as "Putnam" is bound to "go," we will just hint that it can be found at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

☞ Greeley, of the *Tribune*, in a commendatory notice of his Whig Almanac, says that "although he retains the name whig as a prefix to the title, there is nothing in it that the most rabid Democrat need object to; and if he isn't satisfied with the election returns of 1852, he must be difficult indeed." This reminds us that there are a "few more" of this Almanac at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

☞ The "Western Literary Messenger" comes to us this month in an entire new dress. This is the first of the new volume, and our friend CLEMENT, the Editor, gives renewed evidence of his ability to make a good monthly.

A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. Winslow, an old and experienced nurse and female physician, would call the attention of the Ladies to her Soothing Syrup for children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflamation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past six years, over 10,000 bottles the last year. We believe it the best medicine in the world for Children teething or for the cure of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children whether it arrises from teething or any other cause. It gives universal satisfaction—never heard a complaint from any one using it—never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and affecting cures. In all cases above stated if taken in season relief is IMMEDIATE and ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.

CURTIS & PERKINS, Druggists, formerly of Bangor, Me.—now at No 49 Courtlandt street, New York. Agents are now being established in all the principal towns in the state of New York. CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER. The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Curtis & Perkins. In equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, billious cholic, chills and fever burns, sore throat, and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine are on the circulars in the hands of Agents—you may be positively sure of relief if you use it. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years—it is now for the first time being introduced into all the principal towns in New York.

N B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS' Cramp and Pain Killer. All others bearing this name are base imitations.—Price 12½, 25, 37½ cents per bottle according to size. Also for sale those pure WILD CHERRY BITTERS, for the cure of Billious and Dundee complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give new life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37½ cents in Flint Bottles. Boyd & Paul, No 40 Courtlandt street, New York, wholesale agents for all the above medicines. Application for agencies or orders for the above medicines must be directed to Curtis & Perkins, No. 40 Courtlandt street, New York. Also for sale by the following agents.—Carter & Brother, E. H. Burton & Co., Erie, Pa; Parsons & Whitmore, Westfield; J. S. Boggs, Dunkirk; A. Sexton, Forrestville, N. Y.; W. Wells & Co, Ashtabula; Lewis H Kelly, Painsville; Hayward, Woods & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1y43

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 24th, by Rev. J. W. Lowe, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio City, O., and Miss ISABELLA MILES, of this city.

By the same, March 1st, Mr. ABRAM SULLIVAN, and Miss JANE DODSWORTH, both of this city.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. D. W. Vorse, Mr. DAVID WHITE, of McKean, and Miss MARTHA JANE POOSON, of Erie.

On the 28th ult., by J. Wells, Esq., Mr. WM. R. MATTHEWS, of Conneaut, and Miss ELIZABETH COOK, of the same place.

On the 23d ult., by J. Parmuter, Esq., Mr. MICHAEL WAICER and Miss EMELINE GARROW, all of Fairview.

DIED.

At Girard, March 1st, of Scarlet Fever, MYRON S. son of Monroe and Mary Hutchinson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. P. Faulkner, in this city, on the 25th ult., Mrs. JANE MOODIE, aged 73 years.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult., at half-past 10 o'clock, SARAH KEZIA, only daughter of John and Lucinda C. Law, aged 12 years.

BROOK'S
GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE THREAD!

THIS Six Cord Thread, made principally from Sea Island Cotton, is warranted not to kink or knot in sewing, and the strongest and smoothest in the world. It is now taking the lead of all other makers.

FOR SALE BY
Tweedy, Moulton & Plympton,
Hunter, Buckley & Co.,
Calhoun, Vanderburgh & Co.,
Lee, Fenton & Phelps,
Avery, Hillard & Co.,
Henrys, Smith & Townsend,
W. & J. Morrison & Co.,
John Martin Jr., & Co.,
Freeland, Stuart & Co.,
Claflin, Mellen & Co.,
Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,
Greenway, Brothers & Co.,
George Opdyke & Co.,
L. & V. Kirby & Co.,
Lathrop & Ludington,
Hurlbut, Ainsworth & Pierson,
John Steward Jr., & Co.,
Smith, Carey & Mosely,
Brooks, Brothers, & Co., &c.,
And by all the leading jobbers &c., in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Feb. 26 1853—3m43.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE old and well known establishment of the subscribers, on French st., in the city of Erie, has been removed to the three story brick building, recently erected on the same street, one door north of the old stand, where the public will be served with *Boots and Shoes* of all descriptions with promptness and at the lowest possible rates consistent with the cost of the work.—Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and determined to spare no endeavors to give satisfaction on the score both of quality and price, they hope to merit and secure the continued support and encouragement of the community.
Erie, Feb 26 1853—42. J. & J. WILLIAMS.

175 BUSHELS Clover Seed, 100 do. Grass seed, for sale by Feb. 26 '53—41 CLARK & McCARTER.

ALTRINGHAM Carrot Seed, this comes to us highly recommended from England as a Seed Carrot, grows to a good size and is of a rich color, deep yellow.
Erie, Feb. 26 '53—41 CLARK & McCARTER.

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but as all tunes and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September 1847; also, the medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the port and city of
Dr. J. C. Ayer,— St Johns May 6, 1851.

Five years trial of your *Cherry Pectoral* in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the throat and lungs. J. J. BURTON, M. D. F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:—

SUDBURY, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough and such soreness—I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health in the space of eight months is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your *Cherry Pectoral*. Yours truly, WM. W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am
Very respectfully yours
JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Erie by E. H. Burton & Co.; in North East by S. C. Town & Co.; in Girard by J. A. White; in Cranesville by Wallace Sherman, and by Druggists every where. 1y27-3m41.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved on the third day of Feb. inst. by mutual consent. A. SHERWOOD.
Erie, Feb 26 1853—3t41. L. B. CHEVELIER.

Bibles and Prayer Books.

JUST received from D. Appleton & Co., the best assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books ever offered in this market.—Call and examine them at No 9, Brown's Hotel.
Erie Feb 26—41. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company!

OFFICE NO. 16, STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1810 Charter perpetual. Authorized capital $250,000. Subscribed Capital $150,000. Real and Personal property of all kinds, insured as low as the risk will admit.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
H. HUNTINGTON, President.

Albert Day,	Calvin Day,
James Goodwin,	Job Allyn,
Charles Boswell,	John P. Brace,
Henry Keney,	Charles J. Russ,
	A. F. WILMARTH, Sec'y.

CHRISTOPHER C. LYMAN, Assist. Sec'y.
J. J. LINTS, Agent, Erie, Pa.

☞ Office in the Reading Room, in Gunnison's Building
Feb. 26, 1853.

Notice.

ANY Person having claims against Becker & Rust, or either of the firm will please present their bills to Wm. M. Lane, Esq. BECKER & RUST.
Erie, Feb. 26 1853. 2m42

Empires are Awake.

WE are just beginning to receive our first purchase of spring goods, the first goods rec'd in Erie this spring. This community has been good sized enough about buying old stocks of goods at 25 to 50 per cent lower than new goods could be sold this year, any one can soon be convinced by examining our piles of new goods that dry goods can and will be sold in the empires this year at less prices than ever were ever sold before in any market: of domestic goods we have the agency of a number of manufacturing establishments which will enable us to job goods to the trade as low as any jobbing house in New York.
Feb. 26 1853—42 CADWELL & BENNETT.

Seeds! Seeds!!

FIELD, Garden & Flower seeds a large supply of all kinds some of which we have received from a celebrated seed store in England, our stock of seed is too numerous to mention, Farmer's, Gardner's and others are invited to call and examine.
Erie, Feb 26 1853—42. CLARK & McCARTER.

Almanacs.

GREELEY'S whig Almanac,
Loomis' Pitts. "
" Wag "
Farmer's (German Form,) do.
At No. 9, Brown's Ho el. DURLIN & SLOAN.
Erie Feb. 19 1853. 41

Burnt Out, But Yet Alive.

AND will be happy to see his old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at No. 2 Reed House, on French street, nearly opposite his old stand. Pay attention all who buys clothing that my motto is to

UNDERSELL ALL OTHERS IN THE TRADE

There are some in the Clothing trade who call themselves men and they will tell you that my clothing is eastern made, second hand, &c., or I could not sell so cheap. It is their policy to say so. But the people won't believe them. The citizens are awake; they have been gulled long enough and can't stand it any longer, and the universal cry is go to WOOD & CO'S., clothing store, he is down yet and if you want to buy he has everything you want in the clothing line, your can depend upon what he says; if you buy and don't like the goods after you get home bring them back and get your money; the won't say it don't know you, yell I think you bought that some other place." What he says is truth and truth must an I will prevail. A word, our goods are all cut and made by the most practical workmen and under our own supervision. All I ask is a look before you buy, and be convinced that I will sell as low per cent cheaper than any house in the state. I invite all, particularly the mechanic, laborer and farmer as it is to their interest and can save time and expense.

Don't forget the number, No 2 Reed House, on French street, opposite the burnt district, for Wood defies the world to compete with him in prices, quality and durability; so come one, come all and give him a trial, that is all he asks. Signed by five hundred Citizens.

N. B.—Boys Clothing of all sizes always on hand.
Erie, Feb. 19 1853—41. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR RENT.

THE farm of the late Samuel Barr, dec'd, situated on the Ridge Road about 4 miles from Erie is offered for rent for a term of two years or longer,—possession given first of April. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, there are about one hundred acres of improvement, good buildings and a fine young orchard on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the family on the farm or of MATTHEW R. BARR,
Erie, Feb. 19 1853—41. Erie Steam Foundry.
Gazette copy 3t.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Millcreek tp., about Christmas, a dark red Cow, about four years old, no artificial marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property and take her away. Feb. 19—'341. TIBBALS & HAYES.

TABLE BUTTER by the lb. at GOFF'S
Dec. 25, 1852—52

L. N. TIBBALS & CO.,
(Late of the Firm of Walker & Tibbals.)

STORAGE, Commission and Shipping Merchants, and dealers in Coal, Flour, Fish, Salt, Water Lime, Plaster, &c., Public Dock, Erie, Pa. Packages intended for our care should be so marked. L. N. TIBBALS, A. J. KELSO.

400 PAIR Domestic Socks for sale below par at
Erie, Jan. 15 1853—36 BENNETT & Co's.

Notice to be attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having guns at my shop on which the repairs have not been paid, that they must call and pay for the same before the 15th of March next, or they will be sold for the payment of the same at that time.
Erie Feb. 12 1853—40. D. B. DERBY.

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE
ON THE
Physiological View of Marriage,
BY
M. B. LA CROIX, M. D. ALBANY, N. Y.

200 Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithograph and Plates.
☞ *PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.* ☜
☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ☜

CHEAPEST book ever published, and containing nearly double the quantity of reading matter is that of the FIFTY CENTS or DOLLAR PUBLICATIONS, it treats on the Physiology of Marriage, and the secret infirmities and disorders of youth and maturity resulting from excesses which destroy the physical and mental powers, all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury, with the author's observations on marriage its duties and disqualifications, and their remedies with colored lithographs, illustrating the anatomy and physiology, and diseases of the reproductive organs of both sexes, their structures, uses and functions. It contains many important hints to those contemplating matrimony which will overcome objections against marriage; none however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages. It treats of all diseases of females whether married or single. Hints to those who desire no more children. Strangers who require medical aid, before consulting any doctor, ought to know whether their cases are properly understood by those whom they employ, and thus guard against the imposition of quackery, so prevalent in populous cities. Hence the advantage of a popular knowledge of oneself, such as is given in this work.

If medical authorism be the test of talent, and enlightenment be sought from books, let common sense discriminate between truthful simplicity and outrageous speciousness and bombast. Dr. La Croix is a legally qualified physician, and for the last twenty years has been daily consulted upon the different diseases upon which his book treats, personally as well as by letter. Any person sending twenty-five cents in a letter, post paid, will receive one copy by mail, free of postage, or five copies for $1,00. Address DR. M. B. LA CROIX, 56 Beaver-st., P. O. Box 379 Albany N. Y. Office open on Sunday from 9 until 5 P. M.

☞ RECOLLECT.—No. 56 Beaver-st., (Clinton Hotel building,) Albany N. Y.

☞ NOTICE.—The "Branch Office" in Buffalo is discontinued, all letters should be directed to Dr. M. B. La Croix, Albany, N. Y., where they will meet with prompt attention.
Feb. 19 1853 1y41

FOR SALE.

FIVE acres of land adjoining the village of Albion, on which is a good house and barn and some fruit trees, and well watered, also, twenty-two acres of land adjoining the same, the hole or each part will be sold separately to suit the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, if not sold before the 25th of April it will be for rent until sold. For terms apply to C. W. CTUSE, Agent, in the village of Albion.
Albion, Feb. 12, 1853. *3m40

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his house and lot, very cheap for cash down, situated at McKean corners, (formerly Elisha Pinneys tavern stand.) This is a good situation for a business man or mechanic, in fact the best the town affords; for further particulars enquire of AZRO GOFF.
Feb. 12 1852—40 Erie.

WANTED.

200 LIVE Chickens, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash if delivered soon.
Erie, Feb. 12 1853—40 AZRO GOFF.

Administrators Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie County will be sold at public vendue on the premises on Tuesday March 15th, 1853 at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit: All the right title interest and claim of Andrew Sherod, late of Washington tp., dec'd, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate in Washington tp., county of Erie, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a post in the centre of the Crain road, the southwest corner of land of Adam Wait, thence along the centre of said road east two hundred and one perches to a post, thence east by the same three and two tenth perches to a post, thence north by the same seventy-five perches to a post, thence west by land of Jeremiah Brewer forty-four perches to a post, thence north by same twenty-one perches to a post, thence west by the same, and land of Wm Lawrence one hundred and fifty perches to a post, thence north by land of James Campbell seventy-seven perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land, and the usual allowance more or less, excepting and reserving however, out of the above piece of land about three acres and two-thirds of an acre of land off the north side heretofore deeded by Orvin Baley to Cyrus A. Culbertson. Terms, one fourth on confirmation of sale, the ballance in three equal annual instalments, with annual interest, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Morigage. C. M. GREENFIELD,
Feb. 12 1853—40 Administrator.

1853 HATS! 1853

BEEBE & Co's Spring style of Hats for 1853, just received at Warrens, No. 8 Browns Block, State street. Call and look at them. Erie Feb 12 1853—40.

PITTSBURGH ALMANACS.—A large supply just received at Erie, Feb. 12—40 DURLIN & SLOAN'S.

New Music Store.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has opened an entire new stock of musical and musical instruments at the store he formerly occupied in Reebe's block. Thanking the public for the favors formerly bestowed upon him he asks a continuance of their patronage hoping that he will be able to give satisfaction.—He has on hand the very best of Piano Fortes, Melodians and so-called Seraphims, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, and all kinds of small string and wind instruments, instrument trimmings, and in short every thing usually found in a music store. Instruments taken and repaired—old instruments taken in exchange for new, also, parlor organs, and melodians, with two key boards and six stops, and any other instruments not on hand will be furnished to order. Pianos to rent. All persons wanting music or musical instruments will please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Mr. W. continues to give lessons as before.
Erie Feb. 12 1853—40 WM. WILLING.

20 BBLS. Molasses, also 16 bbls. Stewart's best Honey Syrup for sale by Nov. 6—36 STERRETT & GRAY.

H JARECKI,
BRASS FOUNDRY, west side of State Street, Erie, Pa. 36

1853 1853

NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE!
INSURED.—NO TRANSHIPMENT.

THIS line consists of forty first class Canal Boats on the Hudson River, and Erie Canal—running in connection with lines on the Ohio and Illinois Canals,—also, with Steamboats and Propellers on the Western Lakes, and daily lines of Steamers on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

PROPRIETORS:
HUGH ALLEN, & Co., New York.
ALLEN, OATMAN & CO., Foot of Main-St., Buffalo.
FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO
R. L. HOWELL, formerly of the West'n Lake Boat Line, at Buffalo. } Brand
ALLEN, OATMAN, " New York Ohio & Western Canal Line. } st. N.Y.
HUGH ALLEN, " Eckford Line,
Mark Goods "N. Y. & MISS. LINE." Ship Daily, Pier 4, Fort Broad Street, New York.
Jan 29, 1853—38. GEO. J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New Arrangement.

THE Undersigned having associated for the purpose of conducting the Storage, Commission and Shipping business, under the firm of L. N. TIBBALS & CO., would respectfully solicit of the Merchants of this vicinity and the public generally a share of their patronage. No pains, shall be spared to give prompt sales and dispatch to any business entrusted in their care.
ALBERT J. KELSO, L. N. TIBBALS.
Erie Jan. 29 1853. 38

February Appointments.

DR. B. TUBBS, analytical Physician, from the city of Cleveland, will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:
Erie.—Brown's Hotel, Thursday and Friday, 24th and 25th of February, Concaut, O., Tremont House, Wednesday 23d February.

CONSUMPTIVES READ!

Mr. Ashton is now a public officer, and extensively known in the country where he resides; of his veracity the most doubting can be easily satisfied.

New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., June 12, 1852.

DR. TUBBS—Dear Sir,—I feel a debt of gratitude due to you, and a duty to the afflicted generally, to offer my humble testimony in favor of your system of treating Chronic Diseases. I am convinced that it will cure almost every chronic disease if taken in time.

In the fall of 1849, I was violently attacked with cold and inflamation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast, side and back; with a very considerable discharge of offensive matter from the lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. The family physician was called to, and did all within his power, but gave me no relief. My symptoms grew worse, and I found that I was fast sinking into consumption; finally became so weak that I was not able to set up but a few minutes at a time. My physicians advised me to use patent medicines; I did so for some time, but with no better success. He then told me that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me as they supposed for the last time. I then called in another physician, and under his care and the warm weather, I got so that I could walk and ride about in the fall; then I sunk down again, and my physician said that if I did not go south, I could not live longer than spring, so I gave up all hops of recovery. During the summer of 1850 I saw your advertisement, and concluded to see you, which I did, learned your course of treatment, and as the last resort, placed myself under your treatment, and to my great astonishment, in six or eight weeks I was able to walk all over town and see my friends and neighbors, who were as much astonished at myself. This was in the spring of 1851, and all the bad symptoms had left me, and I began to enjoy pretty good health.

In April last I was much exposed while riding on the canal, took a severe cold, and suffered a return of old symptoms, which your medicines effectually removed as before. I now enjoy very tolerably good health, and stand a fair days labor. I am 49 years old. Those wishing further information, can call at my residence at Brighton, Pa. WM. ASHTON.

AXE HELVES—A few of superior quality, and any quantity of 4 lb Collins' axes re-turned at $1,00 each. Also, axes helved at 75cts, but not warranted at the Cheap Hardware Store.
Erie, Jan. 29 1853—39 RUFUS REED.

NOTICE TO MILLINERS.

THE subscriber, wishing to retire from business, now offers for sale at COST, her entire stock of Millinery Goods, Fixtures, &c., together with an unexpired Lease of the premises she occupies, of three years from the first of April next, at the low price of $140 per year. The goods are all new and of the first styles. My present custom amounts to Fifteen Hundred Dollars per year. The credit of the shop is of the highest order—fixtures all complete—house room plenty. This is a rare opportunity for a person with a moderate capital, wishing to engage in the Millinery business he seldom offers. With a good custom already secured, the shop is extensively and favorably known, the subscriber having occupied the premises as a Millin r shop for the last ten years. Possession given the first of April next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, corner of State and Fifth streets, Erie Pa.

Also, for sale a new improved machine for pressing Bonnets.

I will now retail goods at cost for ready pay until the 15th of March, if not disposed of by that time I shall continue business as usual. Ladies, now is the time to buy cheap. Please give me a call. Erie, Jan. 22 '53—37. MRS. MARY CURTIS.

NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY!
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $500,000.

THIS Company having fully complied with the Insurance law, of the commonwealth of Penn., is now ready to effect Insurance against loss or damage by Fire on buildings and their contents in this City and the adjoining Country. Also, cargoes on sail vessels, steam and canal boats, and Railroads, at the customary rates.

The ample Capital and high character of this Company claims the confidence of the Public, and a liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.

Terms liberal and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office. JAMES C. GIBBS Agent.

Office over J. B. Gunnisons Book Store.

Wanted, two or three energetic men to examine risks in the country and send applications to this office.
Jan. 22 1853 1y37

TO RENT!

THE DOCKS, covering *Three Water Lots*, together with the large Ware House, 100 by 40 feet, now occupied by Walker & Tibbals. For terms, apply to
Erie, Dec 24 —1f33. GEO. W. STARR.

CHAIN, *Wall and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at*
Erie, May 15th, 1852. MURPHEY'S, on Park Row.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A NEW supply of School Books just received at No. 9 Brown's Block, embracing almost every variety used in the Schools of this country, viz:

M'Guffey's Readers and Speller,
Saunders' do do
Town' do do
Clark's, Kirkhap's, Bullion's, and Weld's Grammars.
Davies', Smith's, Stoddard's, Colburn's and Adams' Arithmetics.
Mitchell's, Olney's, Smith's and Goodrich's Geographies.
Best Writing Books and Writing Paper, Ink, Pens and Pen-Holders, together with many other articles used to teach the "young idea how to shoot." DURLIN & SLOAN
Erie, Dec. 18 1852 39

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises of the subscriber living in Millcreek tp., five miles east of Erie on Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., the following property, to wit: Horses, harness, lumber wagon, cows, young cattle, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms made known at the time of sale
Erie, Feb 19 1853—3t41. LEWIS KNOCKA.

FLOUR—Buckwheat flour, corn meal and corn in the ear kept constantly on hand and for sale by Feb. 19-41 A. GOFF.

POTASH for sale at
Erie, Feb. 19 1853—41 A. GOFF'S.

GOOD Cider Vinegar for 18 cts. per gallon at
Feb. 19 1853—41 GOFF'S.

Light on the Subject.

NOT exactly gas, but a good assortment of Fluid, Oil and Camphene Lamps just received at prices twenty-one per cent less than can be bought in the city.
Feb. 19 1853—41 STOCKTON & FULLER.

Keystone Mill,

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have constructed and have now in operation a large and elegant Grist Mill, in Edenboro, Erie county, bearing the above title, which they have placed under the superintendence of

AN extensive assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, extracts for the handkerchief of every kind, Colognes, hair oils, pomades, amandine a certain cure for chapped hands, lip salve, shaving soaps and creams of first quality, bay rum, hair dye, hair restorative, depilatory powder, in short we constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, fancy articles and Yankee notions of almost every description.

Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they may depend upon getting what they want at the lowest price, at the city drug store state-st. Erie Dec. 4-30 P. HALL.

WRITING PAPER—Blue, White, Lette | Gdge, colored, satin and note Paper, fancy envelopes, plain and self-sealing envelopes, cards of all kinds which cannot fail to suit customers, give us a call and see. Dec. 4 1852-30 P. HALL.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Bedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its TRUTH, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a *personal examination.*

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware.—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style of quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and their facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattrasses of all sizes kept constantlyon hand.

Erie, July 12, J. H. Rinert & Co.

BOOTS and Shoes of all descriptions closing out without profit. Call and see at Jan. 15-36. SINNETT & Co's.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie for the past five years, would most respectively call their attention to his present location. Having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 5th, and adjoining J. H. Riblet & Co's Cabinet Ware Rooms, he is prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes that by his usual success in making "good fits," not only to continue in their confidence, but also, thro' their influence, and by his own integrity and attention to business to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Naval and Military Clothing made to order and Cutting for others to make up, done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnett ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashions at Erie Oct 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON's.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings Ticking Canton Flannel &c., at No 6, Tracy's Block Cheapside

Erie Oct. 9 1852. 22 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the manufacturing of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain the rest of life, the public will find me no "bird of passage," but always on hand trying with the "rest of mankind" to sustain myself and family, in the world, and I pledge myself to endeavor to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in every particular. Thankful for a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merita continuance of their favors.

Aug. 7 1852—13 THOS. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

J. M. SMITH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 7 Bonnell Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are receiving almost daily in addition to their stock of goods, the largest and best assortment of Groceries to be found west of New York City. Thankful for the liberal patronage received since our commencement in this city, we would most respectfully call the attention of merchants and others wishing goods in our line, to an exhibition of our stock before boning to Buffalo or New York. We wish it distinctly understood that we sell goods for *Cash or Ready Pay*, as cheap as can be purchased in Buffalo or in New York, with the addition of expenses in getting goods to this City.

The following comprise a small part of our stock—

50 Hhd. N. O, Mus'd, and P. R.. Sugars,
100 Bbls. Crushed Pow'd., Granulat'd & Coffee do.
10 Tierces Dutch Crushed Sugar,
20 Boxes Refined Loaf do.
20 Hhd Musc'd., and P R. Molasses,
20 Tierces do. do. do.
75 Bbls., do. do. & S. H. do.
15 do. Stewart's Syrup,
10 do. Cuba Honey.
150 Chests and half Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas.
100 Bx. from 4 to 16lbs of Black and Green do.
75 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
20 Boxes Ground Coffee,
75 do. Cavendish Tobacco, all qualities,
30 do. 4 lb lump do. superior qualities,
25 Bbls. J. Anderson's Smoking Tobacco, ½, ¼ & lb brs.
Also, several different brands Fine Cut Chewing.
75 Packages Mackeral, No's 1, 2 & 3, in whole, ½, ¼ and Kits,
250 Boxes Herring, No, 1 and Scalded,
6000 lbs Cod Fish,
25 Bbls. Rifined, Winter Strained Oil,

Also, Nuts, Rasains, Prunes, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Rice, Powder, Shot Safety Fuse, Wrapping, Cap and Letter Paper; Mustard, and Pickles, of an excellent quality and cheap—besides a great many other articles too numerous to mention in an *advertisement of this kind. We also have in addition* to the goods above mentioned, a large stock of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had 25 per cent. cheaper for the same quality, than can be purchased west of New York, notwithstanding the great advance in liquors. London and Philadelphia Porter, Scotch Ale, and Wines of almost all descriptions. Please call and examine for yourselves, and you will be satisfied that you can *do better than by going to Buffalo or New York.*

Erie, Dec. 4, 1852. 30 J. M. SMITH & Co.

WHOLESALE.—The subscribers are agents for the following Patent Medicines, which they will sell by the dozen at Manufacturers prices, viz: Jaynes' Expectorant, Alterative Carminiative Balsom, Vermifuge, Hair Dye and Sanative Pills; Osgood's Cholagogue; Bristol's and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; McLane's and Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Trask's, Tanner's, McAlister's, Sloan's and Dalley's Ointment; Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Barrel's Indian Liniment, Barry's Tricopherous, Brandreth's Indian Medicines and Kier's Petroleum.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H. BURTON & CO.

A FINE assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' rubbers just the thing for muddy streets at reduced prices by

Erie Oct 30 1852. G. SELDON & SON.

JUST received, another lot of those fine Calf Water-proof Boots. Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickeled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. LONG & W. J. MILLS, No. 5 Wilson's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Macearonis,
Liquers,	Lemons,	Vermicelli,	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mix'd Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	De Orgeat,
Cordials,	Pines,	Pickled Clams,	Curs.on, Ex Absinths,

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionarity in Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines. Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale: Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single Bottle which are warranted.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE—Moffats and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season, Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

W. L. MILLS, Buffalo.
J. G. MILLS, New York. A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices—ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852

WINDOW GLASS.—The largest assortment ever brought into this city can be found at
Oct. 23-24 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

Wrapping Paper.

A FIRST RATE article of Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale at No 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1852—22 DURLIN & SLOAN.

GINGHAMS of every variety and style from 10 cents to 25 cts. per yard at Nov 9-26 SMITH JACKSON.

Notice to Clothiers.

OIL suitable for greasing Wool: also, lubricating oil for greasing Machinery, for sale low by 32 CARTER & BROTHER.

GREAT BARGAINS!

10 CITY LOTS for sale at bargains, call upon
Dec. 25 1852—23 CADWELL & BENNETT,

POCKET and Table Cutlery, also, Hall & Elitons plated table *tea spoons, a good assortment this day received at No. 3* Reed House. Erie, Jan. 29—38 RUFUS REED.

Corn Shellers.

YANKEE, Southern and Clinton corn Shellers, just received and for sale by Jan. 22-37 CLARK & McCARTER.

BUTCHER'S Knives, Saws and Saw blades at
Erie, Jan. 29—29 RUFUS REED'S.

SAWS of nearly every variety at the cheap hardware store.
Erie, Jan. 29'53—38. RUFUS REED.

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES; THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN! Is at Moore's.

MOORE HAS been-receiving *more* new Groceries, and other "fixins," both useful and ornamental, all of which he is confident he can sell much cheaper than any of his neighbors, for cash or small ... As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, come and try! You will find Teas "that make pleasant families," Coffees, sugars, Codfish, Mackerel, sweet Molasses, "sour Vinegar," Tobacco, Pipes, Mustard, Saleratus, Pork, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Dairy and Table Salt. Also, a good variety of Wooden and Willow Ware, viz: Brooms, Grass and Juie Mats, Waggons, Cradles, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, &c. Also, a well selected and general variety of "tasty Confectionary," foreign and native fruits and nuts, and an elegant "troupe of fancy Toys," &c.

☞ Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Beans, Hams Pork, Potatoes, Apples, &c. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Dec. 18, 1852. 28,

Port Monies and Wallets.

A NEW and beautiful supply of those elegant Port Monies and Wallets, just received and for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie Dec, 15, 1852. DURLIN & SLOAN.

ATTENTION ALL!

THE subscriber begs leaves to inform his friends and old customers, (as well as lots of new ones,) that he has opened a grocery on the corner of State and 5th streets, (one door below Riblet & Aryes ware room,) where he keeps an assortment of such articles as are found in such an establishment. My stock consists in part of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Lamp Oil, Molasses, Cider, Vinegar, White Fish, Cod Fish, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cloves, Indigo, Pearl Starch, Corn Starch for Puddings, Darkee's Baking Powder, Candles, Bar Soap, Shaving do., Crackers, soda biscuit, apples, oats, common wooden ware, stone ware, flour, &c., &c., to numerous to mention, all of which I will sell as cheap as others for cash or ready pay. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices. Dec. 25.—23. AZRO GOFF.

SHAWLS of every description at the New York Store—selling at half price Dec 15-52 MERRICK & DAVIS

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Park Row, a few doors West of the Reed House.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 16, 1851. 18

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of *Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear* to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all *directly interested in their own as well as their children's health.* In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should take use of the only genuine medicine Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ *"Be not deceived,"* but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 21 1852. 1y15

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. 1f11

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept. 25—1y30. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MURPHY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a larger and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. He has on hand Stoves of all prices and qualities constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stove pipe and elbow, and an assortment of

JAPAN WARE.

Which he flatters himself cannot be excelled, if equaled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness; and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May, 1 1852. 51.

FISH—Just receiving, Whitefish, Mackerel, Shad, Codfish and Herring selling at a moderate tariff at our store.

Erie, Nov. 6 1852—26 VINCENT, HIMR

PITTSBURG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!!! Capital $100,000.

MUTUAL AND JOINT STOCK RATES COMBINED.

Office under Mansion Hall, 5th St., Pitts., Pa.

IT insures on the Joint Stock and Mutual principles, thus having two distinct departments, combines the privileges of two separate companies, at the expense only of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one board of Directors, thus securing harmony, frugality and safety.

OFFICERS.

James S. Hoon, President. J. C. Leech, Treas.
S. M'Clurkan, Vice Pres't. C. A. Colton, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hoon, Joseph S. Leech,
John Scott, Charles A. Colton,
S. M'Clurken, Wm. Phillips.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

Hon Wm Wilkins, Late Secretary of War.
Hon. Walter Forward, Late Secretary of Treasury
John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of Pittsburg Bank.
Malcolm Leech, Esq., Wholesale Grocer.

MEDICAL BOARD, CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

J. Gazzam, M. D., J. Bedford, M. D., W. Addison, M. D., E. G. Edrington, M. D. L. BRAINARD, General Agent.

The undersigned agent of the company at this place and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance, also to furnish books and circulars explaining the principles of the company to any who may wish. A. B. CHAPIN, Agent.

Erie, Oct. 30 1852—25 No 2 Williams' Block.

PIANO FORTES!

THE Subscribers would respectfully invite attention to their stock of Piano Fortes, among them may be found the best assortment of Boardman & Gray's with and without the celebrated Dolce Compana attachment, (not Lobats) ever offered west of Albany. The superiority of these Pianos is universally acknowledged, and they have received in first class premiums within the past five years, in all cases where pitted in competition with all the makes generally known in this vicinity. The eight hundred dollar Piano sold by us last month to a gentleman in Philadelphia was pronounced the finest ever exhibited in this city. Every instrument is warranted to give perfect satisfaction and the new attachment is now so much in use that a Piano is not considered perfect without it. We shall be happy to show to all who call on us, and pledge ourselves to deliver in this city any Piano Forte made by them at precisely the same price charged at the manufactory without adding transportation, &c.

Buffalo, Dec. 18'52—3m34. J. SAGE & SONS.

BOTTLES and Flasks, vials and jars selling at a holesale & retail at the city drug store. Dec. 4-30. P. HALL.

TANNERS Oil for sale at the lowest market price, by the gal or barrel warranted pure fish oil, also a nice article of sole lamp oil and burning fluid for sale at the city drug store, state st.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. 30 P. HALL

BLEACHED Goods—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 1852—10 J. H. COOK'S.

War with Spain!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his short career in the mercantile business, takes this method of informing them that he still continues to sell goods at his unusually low prices, for Cash only, believing that small profits and quick sales is the great *secret of doing business. Among his present stock may be found* Broad cloths, cassimeres, satinets, vestings, all wool, cashmere, palm leaf, silk and strandilla long and square shawls, parasnetts, merinoes, delaines, ginghams, undersleeves, embroidered collars, muslin edgings, insertings, silk and linen hdkfs, plain and embroidered gloves and hosiery, velvet ribbons, lace, gimpland a general assortment of dress trimmings merrimac and other prints, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, all of which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the city dare offer the same quality of goods.

New York Cash Store, 4 doors east of Erie Bank.

Erie Dec. 18—32 JOHN SWEENEY.

CROCKERY.—The largest stock, the best ware, and the lowest prices in this city is at

Erie, Dec. 18, 1852. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER'S.

78 SACKS Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale.
Erie Dec. 4—30 CLARK & McCARTER.

9849 YDS. M. Delains, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. These we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago 28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

WINDOW glass of all sizes and qualities, warranted good and will be sold at a small advance above first cost, great inducements for purchasers to buy at the City Drug store.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. P. HALL.

BRANDIES, Wines, Liquors, Alcohol and everything in the *trade warranted good and pure will be sold in the most satisfactory manner.* Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

SUGARS!

CRUSHED, Pulverised, Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars by the bbl or pound, cheap as the cheapest at the Keystone Grocery. Dec. 4 1852—30. T. W. MOORE.

TEAS!! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest tot of Green and Black Tea in this city can be found at the grocery store of: T. W. MOORE.

Erie Dec. 1—30. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

STEWARTS' Syrup, Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at Dec 4 1852—30 MOORE'S Grocery.

BRUSHES, paint, varnish, dusting, hair, flesh, hat, horse, counter, scrub, scouring, blacking, white-wash, nail, teeth, crumb, enamel hair, pencil, blender, shoe, window, hearth and marking brushes of first quality and selling to suit the times, call and get a great bargain. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

PEPPER, Spice, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mustard, Citron, Corn Farina, Gellatin and a thousand articles too numerous to enumerate which please call and examine prices and quality at Erie Nov. 6 1852—23 STERRETT & GRAY'S, Cheapside.

BAY STATE Shawls cheaper than the cheapest at
Oct 9 1852—22 G SELDEN & SON's.

WAKED UP AT LAST!!

THE old firm of Vincent, Himrod & Co., having been dissolved on the first of March last, a new Partnership has been entered into between the subscribers under the same name, to take effect from that date, they therefore notify the public and "all the rest of mankind," that henceforth our motto shall be Cash prices and prompt payment. At our store may be found a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, and Tin ware, and at our Foundry almost every variety of Machine castings from a Steam Engine to a sleigh shoe. Our Mill gearing being proverbinlly superior. As for Stoves we can't be beat in quality or prices, neither up street nor down, our Keystone and Lion are favorably known and our new Farmers Favorite for the kitchen and Lady Franklin and Revere for the parlor throw all others in the shade. Remember Cash *prices and prompt payment.*

B. B. VINCENT,
WILLIAM HIMROD,
DAVID HIMROD,
JOHN B. VINCENT,
DAVID SHIRK.

Erie Oct. 23 1852—24

N. B.—Those indebted to the old Firm are notified to call and pay up and that soon.

MULEY SAWS, Mill, Cut and Cheese Saws at a small advance. Nov. 6-26 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO

SILKS! SILKS!!

JUST received a splendid assortment of Plain, blk. blue Brocade and striped Silks, also col'd Silks of every style and quality at reduced prices, also 100 long and square woolen shawls at great bargains, 1000 Muslin Collars from Scts. to $2.00 a piece, Cashmere Long Shawls, very cheap at the New York Store, No. 5 Bonnell Block. Erie Oct 30-25 MERRICK & DAVIS.

PIPE, Bar, Sheet and Pig Lead, also Zinc at
Oct. 9 1852 52. RUFUS REED'S.

PUTNAMS' Patent self-adjusting curtain fixtures, a nice article, also Brass bands, Brass and Glass Pins, at
Oct. 6 1852 26 RUFUS REED'S.

WOOLEN YARN—A large and good assortment of woolen yarn, for sale at the store of
Erie, Nov. 6 1852—26. VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

5000 Free Almanacs for 1853—Call and geffone at
Nov. 20—28. BURTON'S, No 5 Reed House.

E. T. MASON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

196 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. M. having opened an extensive Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Establishment, at the above store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. M. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. C. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

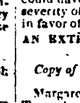
of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 1f5

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by
June J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION



Clear the track fo

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foe $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and *examine for themselves*

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State St., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. *Dentists are invited to call.* June 6.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH, HALLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of proprietory Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of the case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief, as the continuance to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Mejor J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, which can vouch for the following statement.—March 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now free from pain, can breathe, by inclination, as freely as I can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.

North st., Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following Complaints.

Ague'	Dropsy	Liver Com-	Secondary
Asthma	Dysentery	plaints	Symptoms
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	Lumbago	The Doulloureux
plaints	Female Irregu-	Piles	Tumours
Blotches on the	larities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Skin	Fevers of all	Retention of	Venereal Af-
Bowel Com-	kinds	Urine	fections
plaints	Fits	Scrofula, or	Worms of all
Chlics	Gout	King's Evil	kinds
Constipation of	Head-ache	Sore Throats	Weaknesse
the Bowels	Indigestion	Stone and Grav-	from whatever
Consumption	Inflamation	el	cause
Debility	Jaundice	&c., &c.	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, *(near Temple Bar, London,)* and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 37½cts., 87cts., and $1 50cts., each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y21

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 1½ per gall. and a good article at
June 5. J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

DUNLAP'S BOOK OF FORMS! New Edition.

E. C. & J. Biddle, No 6 South fifth-st., Philadelphia, have just published a *Book of Forms, containing*

MORE THAN TWELVE HUNDRED FORMS,

For practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and for Conveyancing; also for the use of Public Officers and Men of Business generally. Adapted to the recent acts of assembly of Pennsylvania, with explanatory remarks and numerous precedents and references to standard authorities. To which are appended a Glossary of Law terms and a copious Index. By James D. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law, &c. Second Edition. Price—Four Dollars.

The publishers have already received from nearly all of the present Judges of our State, and from other gentleman eminent in the legal profession, their opinions of the work, which are of a highly complimentary nature. The following are selected from a large number of an equally favorable character—

Wellsborough, April 8 1852.

Gentlemen: The collections of court forms for conveyancing, &c., which had been in use previous to the publication of Dunlap's work in 1845, needed revision, to make them convenient, and to adapt them to changes which legislation had rendered necessary in the practice in the courts in Pennsylvania.

Your edition of that work the *close* received, as it merited, the approbation of the legal profession, and supplied a want which was felt by business men generally throughout the State.

After the numerous testimonials which you have received from eminent judges, in respect to the usefulness and excellence of that work, commendation of it from me would be superfluous.

I may be permitted, however, to remark that I approve of the general character and arrangement of the work, and, having examined a portion of the new edition which you are publishing, I may add that the author has greatly enlarged and improved his first edition, and that, when published, his book will be the most convenient and useful one of the kind extant.

Very truly yours, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle, R. G. WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 14 1852.

Gentlemen: "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms" is a work of decided merit. I am glad to find that it is to be reproduced, with many valuable additions. It should be in the hands not only of lawyers and magistrates, but of the business community generally. There is scarcely a position in life in which a man will not occasionally find himself in need of the assistance of such a work.

I hope the author may be abundantly renumerated for the earning and industry bestowed upon it.

With great respect, yours, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. WALTER FORWARD.

Greensburgh, April 9, 1852.

Gentlemen: You have favored me with the printed sheets, from page 9 to 136 inclusive, of the second edition of Mr. Dunlap's Book of Forms. I am pleased to learn that a second edition of this work is about being issued. It has been, and now is, one of the best works of the kind in the hands of the profession, and is evidently much improved by the author's revision and additions.

I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Dunlap. He is a gentlemen whose respectable professional attainments and methodical habit of mind fit him well to be the author of such a work. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the gentlemen of the Bar in the 10th district. Very respectfully, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. J. M. BURRELL.

Huntingdon, April 26 1852.

Gentlemen: Important changes in our statutes, since the publication of "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms," seemed to call for some enlargement of that excellent and highly useful work. The edition which you are about to publish, embodying as it does a very large amount of new and varied matter, and being so well adapted to general and present wants, cannot fail to be greeted with a cordial welcome by the profession.

A familiar acquaintance with the work, and a careful examination of the sheets of the forthcoming edition, enable me to recommend it, with great confidence, as a book which should be in the hands of every practicing lawyer, and have an early place in the library of every gentleman engaged in the practice of the law.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle, GEORGE TAYLOR.

Oct. 30 1852. 1f25

Dress Trimmings.

SILK fringes, lace gimp, Jenny Lind trimmings ribbon do, velvet ribbons, silk braid, worsted do. silk edged and plain silk trimmings, buttons and other kinds of trimmings at
Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. SMITH JACKSON'S.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and desirable style; also, Ladies Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from twos to eights, for *sale by* Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

A LARGE supply of fresh Drugs and Chemicals warranted pure, offered for sale at the lowest prices by P. HALL,
City Drug Store State-st., Erie Pa. Dec. 4 1852—30

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday Nov. 22d 1852, Trains leave Erie going East daily, (Sundays excepted, as follows.

No. 1, Day Express and Mail at 12 30 P. M.
" 2, Freight " 3 00 " "
" 3, Night Express " 1 20 A. M.

Trains leave by Eastern Railroad time, which is about thirty (30) minutes faster than Erie Time. J. F. TRACY,
Erie Nov. 27 1852—29. Sup'

PURE and extra whiteland, dry and ground in oil by the pound keg or ton, Linseed oil from Ohio warranted pure, boiled and unboiled, by the barrel or gallon, spirits Turpentine in abundance, varnishes of every kind, chrome green and yellow, American, Chinese, vermillion and venition red, yellow ochre, french yellow, Paris green, lamp black of every quality, Prussian and ultra-marine blue, whiting, red lead, litharge, Turkey umber and every other kind of paints and materials in the trade which are offered as low as can be bought in this latitude.

Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

50 Boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco of all grades, also pure natural leaf Tobacco for sale by
Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. STERRETT & GRAY, Cheapside.

100 BBLS Coffee, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Refined Sugars, at Nov. 6-26 STERRETT & GRAY.

25 HHDS. all grades of Brown Sugar for sale by
Erie Nov. 6 1852—26 STERRETT & GRAY.

SOAPS.—A very great variety of soaps for the Toilet and other purposes, including all the latest and most elegant and highly perfumed kinds. 23 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

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Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y;		Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent,

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company,

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz,—

First Class or *Farmers Company*, in which farm property and detatched buildings may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2000.

Second Class or Commmercial Department, in which various kinds of buildings, merchandize &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this Class to exceed $2,500. The funds in one Class will not be taken to pay losses in another.

*NO RISK TAKEN TO EXC